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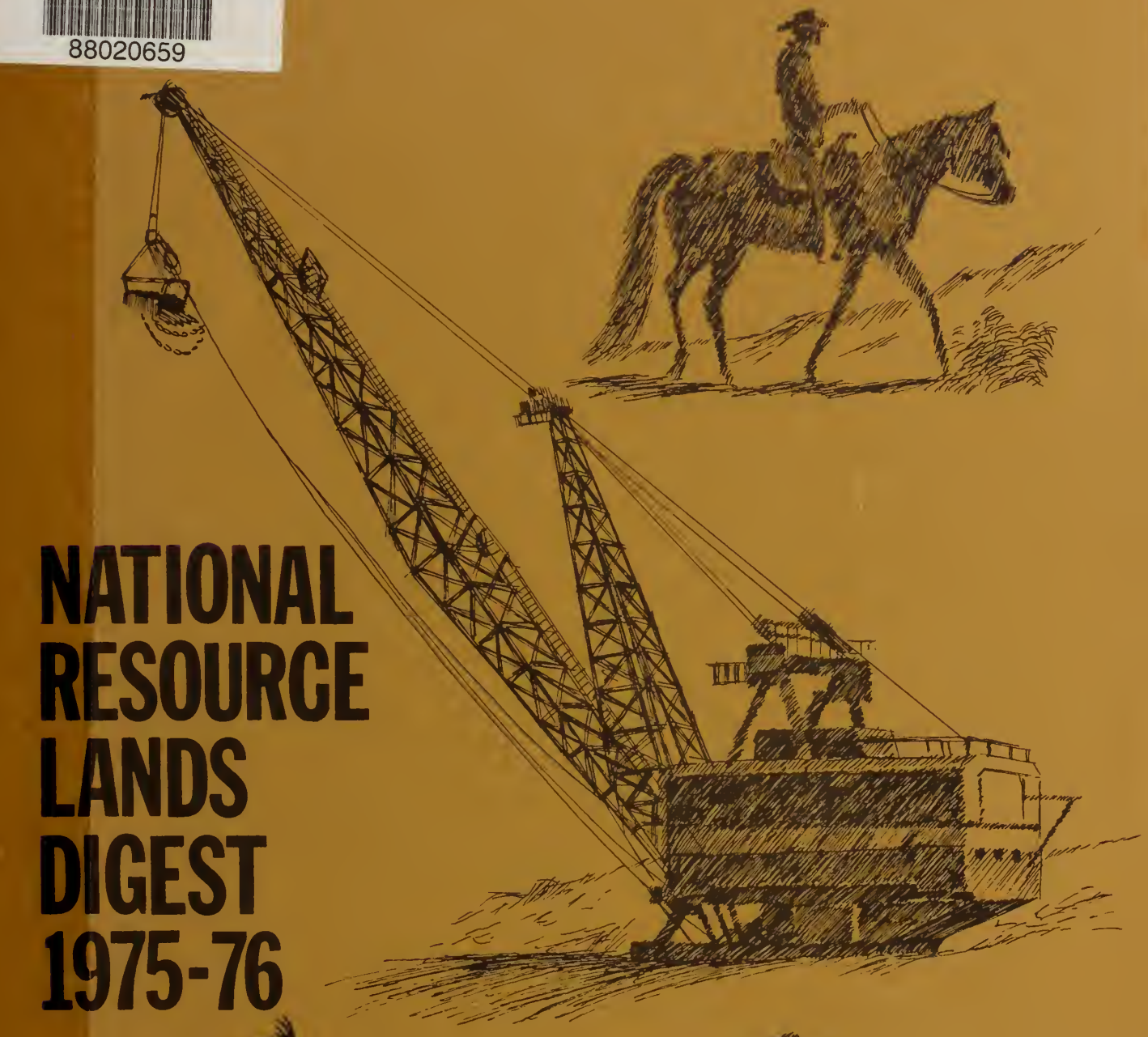

NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS DIGEST 1975-76

MONTANA
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA

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HISTORY of the LANDS

HISTORY OF THE LANDS:
HISTORY OF THE NATION

The history of the public lands is essentially the history of the nation. The Continental Congress, immediately following the Revolution, found itself faced with a terrific debt and a very restless people. It looked at the territorial lands of the original 13 states as a solution to these basic national problems. With a lot of legislative arm twisting, it got the original states to give most of their lands, 237 million acres, to the government.

In 1785, the Congress passed the Land Ordinance Act, to sell these public lands as a source of revenue. To know what they were selling, the Congressmen developed the rectangular survey system, the predecessor of our cadastral survey. Two years later they introduced a system of territorial government, including a way of admitting states to the Union. This was the embryo of the public land policy and evidence of its effect can still be seen today.

Upon admission, the public domain state waived all claim to the Federal lands within its boundaries. The administration of these land sales was given to the Board of Treasury because that was the only agency in government that could handle money.

In 1800 four local land offices were set up in the Ohio territory. Twelve years later, the General Land Office was established organizing the first system of land management. The United States had begun its great land acquisition program in 1803 with the Louisiana Purchase, consisting of 500 million acres of western wilderness, known as the Northwest Territory. Lewis and Clark soon made exploration history in these lands.

In the next fifty years our country expanded westward to the Pacific until 1.4 billion acres had been acquired. The land acquisition period ended with the purchase of Alaska in 1867 making a total of 1.8 billion acres. This was the original "public domain" belonging to all the American people. It covered three-fourths of the continental United States and all of Alaska. The 1.8 billion

acres involved a total cost of little more than $85 million.

As soon as new areas of public lands were acquired they were surveyed and plats were sent to the nearest district office for land sales. The big push to sell land was intended to be a fund raising program. To make it work, an easy credit system was adopted. People could acquire the land cheaply with very little down. The idea was to get land onto the tax rolls so money could come into the Treasury.

The extremely liberal credit system soon became controversial. It was the period of the land agents, promoters and speculators who were fast buck artists, given to fraud and deceit, and the settlers themselves were made up of many breeds. The early adventurous pioneer came long before the surveys. He was the "squatter" who just went west, found a piece of land, and "set down" without any semblance of title. Later on,usually after getting into trouble of some kind, he would move on.

There was a transient type who would purchase, move on, purchase again, and move on. Then there was the serious settler who would settle down and make a home, a farm. In addition to the settlers, there were commercial people - the storekeeper and the saloon keeper.

The land office was the social and business center as well as the center of the controversy that resulted from such a system. It was within this period that we got the famous phrase of "doing a land office business."

In 1890, the peak of this great land transfer business, there were 123 land offices. Today, we have 12. The sale of public lands was never a significant source of revenue.

In 1820, the credit system was abolished in favor of a strong settlement policy. Sale by public auction was still permitted and lands unsold at public auction could be sold for the minimum price of $1.25 per acre. Following was a period of land grants to people, agencies, and institutions. States received over 200 million acres. Schools were recipients of many of the land grants, most of them by special legislation. Individuals, including corporations, received great land grants for the construction of wagon roads, levies, and this type of thing. In 1850,

came the great settlement drive through railroad land grants. Seventy different railroads received land grants involving about 95 million acres. Northern Pacific received the greatest grant of 90 million acres.

The start of the railroad grants coincided with the establishment of the Department of Interior in 1849. The following year, the first form of management on the public lands was established with the assignment of special agents in our western regions to prevent trespass and protect forests from illegal timber cutting.

The railroad land grants continued to be made until the turn of the century, followed by the first great conservation movement in the United States. This consisted of the establishment of many reservations and withdrawals of land from entry.

In 1872, land was set aside for Yellowstone, the first national park. Immediately following the turn of the century the forest reserves were set aside. In 1906, the administration of these lands was transferred from Interior to the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture.

This was a time when large amounts of land were set aside for monuments, wildlife, rights-of-way. Later, much land was withdrawn for military use.

Little consideration was given to disposition of minerals until 1847 when Congress authorized the sale of mineral lands. After the California gold rush, legislation recognized a discoverer of minerals as having legal entitlement to the mineral and to the land upon payment of $2.50 per acre (Placer) and $5.00 per acre (Lode).

The Mining Act of 1872 gave the big boost to mining. The Act recognized the value of mineral resources on public lands and encouraged exploration and development. The law made it easy to give carte blanche exploration and development rights. The Act also provided for passage of land title to a miner who showed his mining claim was valid and whose survey plat was approved.

In 1920, the Mineral Leasing Act was passed providing for leasing of oil and gas, sulphur, sodium and potassium

rights. Locatable minerals including the so-called "hard rock minerals" such as copper, lead, zinc and gold, were still governed by the Mining Act of 1872.

Another great change in the United States Settlement policy was the Homesteading Act of 1862. This Act provided for the grant of 160 acres to a person who would take the land, farm it, and live on it for five years. Toward the turn of the century there was little good farm land left. The need to expand homesteads became evident, and the size was increased to 320 acres. In 1916, when most lands suitable for farming had been homesteaded, the Stock Raising Homestead Act was passed raising the acreage that could be applied for to 640 acres. This was intended to get land suitable for raising livestock but not farming into private ownership.

The Stock Raising Homestead Act was also important because it reserved all minerals to the United States, firmly establishing separation of surface and subsurface ownership. In 1910, known mineral resources had been reserved and patented. In 1914, similar reservations of oil and gas had been made. Some 62.8 million acres of homesteaded land have had the minerals reserved in part. Of that amount 39.2 million acres of Stock Raising Act homestead land had all minerals reserved. There were several other Acts developed to facilitate homesteading and land transfer.

Early use of resource lands in the Western states is associated with grazing. The famous Texas trail herds brought hundreds of thousands of cattle into the Great Plains between 1865 and 1890. Around 1870 the large cattle ranches were established and by 1890 most of the open range was in full use by domestic livestock.

The coming of the railroads in the early 1880s brought a great influx of settlers that continued until the First World War. Open range was homesteaded rapidly and cattlemen were crowded to the point of forcefully resisting further encroachment. With the homesteader came fencing and the wide open spaces were gone forever.

The cattlemen sought to control the range by acquiring the limited areas of meadowland and the better watering places. Competition was intensified with the coming of the sheepman who also acquired strategic footholds by corraling the water, and in some areas by acquiring portions of railroad land grants made up of alternate sections of land. The results were the notorious sheep and cattle wars.

The cutthroat, competitive grazing hurt forage and the land. Forage plants became weakened under extreme heavy use, and in some areas vegetation became so sparse that erosion problems arose. Stockmen who realized the folly were powerless to stop it.

Stockmen were nearly unanimous on one point - that they wanted to obtain stability in the livestock industry. They wanted forage to be protected from trespass.

By the 1920s and 1930s, the agitation for federal control of the range had become strong, and several bills had been introduced in Congress. Some efforts were made; for instance, some grazing land was transferred to National Forests. A special act of Congress in 1928 provided for the creation of the cooperative Mizpah-Pumpkin Creek Grazing District in Montana. Rivalry sprang up between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior as to who should have jurisdiction over the public lands.

That question was settled June 28, 1934, by passage of the Taylor Grazing Act, providing for administrative control of the public domain by the Department of the Interior and for the creation of grazing districts.

This Act still stands as a great conservation landmark. For the first time in American land history, authority was given to classify land according to its highest and best use and to reject applications for other uses. Homesteading was still allowed for entries up to 320 acres of land that was considered most suitable for agricultural crops with irrigation. Authority to make land exchanges with states and private individuals was provided in order to consolidate federal lands into more compact blocks.

The Act also provided for transfer of lands from grazing districts to national forests, and vice versa, when more effective administration would results, and for sale of isolated tracts of land. Conservation and propagation of wildlife was provided for, with the right to hunt and fish within the grazing districts preserved. Provisions were made for erosion and flood control, water development, and general improvement of lands. The Taylor Grazing Act was a multiple-use bill in spite of its name.

General meetings were held throughout the west by Interior representatives to explain provisions of the

new Taylor Grazing Act to stockmen.

Public hearings were announced in the states to consider establishment of grazing districts. Publication of such notice withdrew all public lands within the exterior boundaries of such grazing district from all forms of entry or settlement.

Ferrington Carpenter was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to administer the new law, and his organization initially was staffed with 17 men drawn from the Geological Survey, General Land Office and Forest Service.

Mr. Carpenter was a lawyer and stockman in the Yampa Valley of Colorado when he took on the job of organizing 80 million acres of public domain into grazing districts. Grazing districts later encompassed 142 million acres.

He held his first meeting with stockmen at Grand Junction, Colo. With characteristic candor, he told the stockmen he'd been sent to organize their business, and if they wanted it done right they'd lend a hand. With that he had laid the groundwork for the Bureau's advisory board system.

Public participation in planning and decision-making of government agencies is well established now. But it was a new thing when the grazing district boards were established 40 years ago. And the work of those boards over the years has been the model on which we have built our present system of advisory boards as the cornerstone of all public participation programs.

Closely following passage of the Taylor Grazing Act was passage of the O&C Revested Railroad and Reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands Act of 1937 reconveying to the government 2.6 million acres of land grants, including some of the world's finest virgin stands of commercial saw timber. The Act provided for management of these lands under principles of sustained yield. Their management under the BLM has been a model and today there is an allowable annual cut of 1 billion board feet.

Another resource management highlight was the Material Sales Act of 1947 allowing vegetative products on public

domain to be sold for the first time. This was particularly important to sales of timber which heretofore were limited to dead and down. The forests could now be managed under the principles of sustained yield. Certain named minerals such as sand and gravel were removed from definition as locatable minerals under the Mining Act of 1872 and declared to be saleable.

MANAGING NATURAL RESOURCE LANDS AND THEIR RESOURCES

The General Land Office and the Grazing Service were combined in 1946 to form the Bureau of Land Management. As an agency of the U.S. Department of the Interior, BLM is responsible for nearly 474 million acres of the Nation's public lands.

As a multiple-use manager of more than half of all Federally-owned lands, BLM seeks balanced management of these lands and their resources. In addition to the land itself, these resources include minerals such as coal, oil and gas, plus forests, range vegetation, recreation, wildlife, and water. The Bureau's objective is to carry out the best possible mix of resource management practices for the long-term benefit of the land, its resources, and the public.

While the Bureau's work is administered from headquarters in Washington, D.C., State offices in 10 western states and Alaska exercise jurisdiction over National Resource Lands (NRL) in their respective states. Naticnal Resource Lands in these states are further divided, administratively, into districts. Each district is then divided into resource areas. The 343 permanent and part-time employees assigned to BLM's Montana organization are responsible for management of 8,141,498 surface acres in Montana, 68,442 acres in North Dakota, and 276,295 acres in South Dakota.

At the present time, BLM district offices are located at Billings, Miles City, Malta, Lewistown, Missoula, and Dillon. The Bureau also maintains a project office at Dickinson, N.D. and a resource area office at Belle Fourche, S.D.

The Malta District, stretching across north-central Montana between the Canadian border and the Missouri River, is primarily a region of rolling rangelands and river "breaks." Range management and wildlife habitat improvements are among the more significant district programs. Intensive grazing management shows great promise for improved livestock and wildlife forage and cover plants.

The many acres of prime wildlife habitat on National Resource Lands in the Malta District offer one of Montana's best opportunities for the big game, bird, and waterfowl hunter, along with "blue ribbon" fishing in the many prairie ponds. The Little Rockies area provides the camper with excellent campground facilities.

Extending from Wyoming to the Canadian border and encompassing National Resource Lands in North Dakota and South Dakota, the Miles City District varies from the pine-covered "exemption area" in the northern Black Hills to stark badlands along the lower Yellowstone River, and from the mineral rich region of southeastern Montana to the grassy plains of western North Dakota. Although predominately ranching country, the district has some of Montana's finest big game and upland bird hunting. The Federal mineral estate within the district reaches astronomical proportions. More than half of Montana's 30+ billion tons of strippable coal is Federally owned and most of it is in the Miles City District. The logical development of this valuable resource along with safeguards against undue surface damage presents a major challenge for Bureau officials at district and state office levels.

The Billings District covers south-central Montana, including most of the upper Yellowstone River drainage. Within this area, the district manages 371,644 surface acres and 800,249 subsurface acres. The Pryor Mountains, about 50 miles south of Billings, were homeland to early man. Cooperative archeological surveys with the Forest Service and National Park Service have delineated significant sites in the Pryors and surrounding area. The Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range, established on National Resource Lands in 1968, is home to about 140 wild horses that eke out an existence in this harshly beautiful area.

The Lewistown District occupies Montana's heartland, representing "Charlie Russell Country" at its best. Primarily a region of rolling rangelands punctuated by small but dramatic mountain ranges, the district features some of Montana's finest ranching country, ghost towns, excellent hunting and fishing, and the strangely eroded "breaks" area of the Missouri River. The rugged, timbered breaks coupled with a "lightning belt" location makes Lewistown District a critical fire area. Aerial observers operating out of Lewistown provide detection service for major portions of three districts. Early detection, slurry

bombers and quick initial attack by helicopter transported crews are used to keep acreage burned by wildfire to a minimum.

National Resource Lands in the Missoula District produce valuable commercial timber, livestock forage and important habitat for elk, deer, and other wildlife. Outstanding trout streams, such as the nationally famous Rock Creek, snowmobile trails, the historic old ghost town of Garnet which is being preserved through Bureau efforts, and many other recreational opportunities are available on these lands. Numerous recreational-residential subdivisons on private lands within the district are creating management problems on adjacent National Resource Lands. The Helena Fire Center is established each summer to provide quick response to wildfires starting on those resource lands in the eastern part of the district.

The Dillon District occupies seven counties in southwestern Montana, basically the area drained by the upper Missouri River and its tributaries south of Helena. This is "Standing Up Country," a region of broad valleys traversed by world famous trout streams, and a backdrop of majestic mountains. The Dillon District is an important livestock, lumbering, and mining region, and also contains important habitat for elk, deer, moose, antelope, and other wildlife. The snowmobile trails, ski areas, ghost towns, rockhounding, Indian artifacts, historical sites, including Montana's first and second territorial capitals at Bannack and Virginia City, attract numerous tourists and outdoor enthusiasts year-round.

PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BLM

MONTANA:

COUNTY	ACREAGE	COUNTY	ACREAGE
Beaverhead	661,700	McCone	202,696
Big Horn	27,208	Meagher	10,461
Blaine	459,298	Missoula	25,923
Broadwater	66,883	Musselshell	104,686
Carbon	207,005	Park	13,376
Carter	512,693	Petroleum	337,652
Cascade	25,537	Phillips	1,100,895
Chouteau	111,999	Pondera	1,328
Custer	341,995	Powder River	258,388
Daniels	200	Powell	78,168
Dawson	67,171	Prairie	450,735
Deer Lodge	5,846	Ravalli	40
Fallon	121,906	Richland	52,902
Fergus	360,564	Roosevelt	4,635
Gallatin	8,611	Rosebud	233,650
Garfield	516,574	Sheridan	300
Glacier	1,083	Silver Bow	45,186
Golden Valley	8,275	Stillwater	5,716
Granite	47,283	Sweet Grass	16,566
Hill	14,370	Teton	16,956
Jefferson	96,147	Toole	28,023
Judith Basin	14,111	Treasure	11,884
Lewis & Clark	63,617	Valley	1,022,970
Liberty	7,046	Wheatland	2,195
Lincoln	1	Wibaux	25,882
Madison	257,291	Yellowstone	85,801

TOTAL ACREAGE - 8,141,498

NORTH DAKOTA:

COUNTY	ACREAGE	COUNTY	ACREAGE
Adams	80	McIntosh	213
Barnes	5	McKenzie	1,506
Benson	9	McLean	599
Billings	680	Mercer	459
Bowman	32,808	Morton	252
Burleigh	1,040	Mountrail	1,309
Cavalier	160	Oliver	112
Divide	1,666	Pierce	166
Dunn	15,989	Renville	78
Eddy	54	Rolette	1
Emmons	941	Sheridan	378
Golden Valley	2,358	Stutsman	80
Grand Forks	40	Towner	14
Grant	589	Walsh	11
Kidder	1,520	Ward	266
Logan	523	Williams	1,303
McHenry	3,233		

TOTAL ACREAGE - 68,442

SOUTH DAKOTA:

COUNTY	ACREAGE	COUNTY	ACREAGE
Bon Homme	58	Jackson	427
Brule	551	Jones	83
Buffalo	13	Lawrence	4,916
Butte	145,891	Lincoln	70
Campbell	361	Lyman	192
Charles Mix	176	Meade	35,407
Clay	11	Pennington	17,482
Coddington	3	Perkins	9,227
Custer	3,900	Potter	40
Fall River	6,823	Roberts	24
Gregory	172	Stanley	16,824
Haakon	1,400	Sully	166
Harding	29,880	Union	1,784
Hughes	55	Yankton	359

TOTAL ACREAGE - 276,295

AREA OF STATES

STATE	LAND		INLAND WATER		TOTAL	
	Sq. Miles	Acres	Sq. Miles	Acres	Sq. Miles	Acres
Montana	145,587	93,175,680	1,551	992,640	147,138	94,168,320
North Dakota	69,273	44,334,720	1,392	890,880	70,665	45,225,600
South Dakota	75,955	48,611,200	1,092	698,880	77,047	49,310,080

COMPARISON OF FEDERALLY-OWNED LAND WITH TOTAL ACREAGE OF STATES
AS OF JUNE 30, 1973

STATE	Acreage Owned by the Federal Government			Acreage Not Owned By Fed. Gov't.	Acreage of State	Percent Owned by Gov't.
	Public Domain	Acquired By Other Methods	Total			
Montana	25,177,415	2,471,151	27,648,566	65,622,474	93,271,040	29.643%
North Dakota	209,162	2,085,969	2,295,131	42,157,349	44,452,480	5.613%
South Dakota	1,590,909	1,693,477	3,284,386	45,597,535	48,881,920	6.719%

PUBLIC LAND ACREAGES BY STATE

STATE	SURFACE ACREAGE
Alabama	401.0
Alaska	299,129,984.4
Arizona	12,586,619.9
Arkansas	418.0
California	15,584,862.6
Colorado	8,331,859.9
Florida	356.0
Idaho	12,020,328.2
Kansas	640.0
Louisiana	1,243.0
Minnesota	43,556.0
Mississippi	468.0
Montana	8,141,475.4
Nebraska	3,690.0
Nevada	48,417,637.1
New Mexico	12,948,952.3
North Dakota	68,482.0
Oklahoma	7,142.0
Oregon	15,732,914.4
South Dakota	276,312.0
Utah	22,641,480.7
Washington	301,591.0
Wyoming	17,543,150.5
TOTAL	473,783,564.4

BUDGET OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT FOR MONTANA, NORTH DAKOTA & SOUTH DAKOTA

	FY 75	FY 76
Lands & Records Management	$ 685,000	$ 669,300
Minerals Management	811,400	1,330,300
Range Management	538,400	827,100
Forest Management & Development	334,000	295,900
Soil & Watershed Conservation	781,200	449,900
Protection	140,300	145,200
Recreation	209,100	226,000
Wildlife	195,300	452,900
Cadastral Survey	266,200	344,200
Program Services	1,641,700	1,837,900
Sub-Total	$ 5,564,500	$6,616,800
Building Construction	$ 4,000	$ 240,000
Recreation Facilities Const.	15,000	84,600
Building Maintenance	19,900	66,900
Recreation Facilities Operation and Maintenance	90,300	166,300
Roads & Trails Maintenance	163,000	193,000
Development Roads & Trails	257,400	83,000
Range Improvements	350,800	603,900
Forest Pest Control	32,300	21,800
Sub-Total	$ 932,700	$1,459,500
TOTAL BUDGET	$ 6,497,200	$8,076,300

PUBLIC LAND RECEIPTS

The following regulations illustrate the methods by which a portion of the Federal receipts from National Resource Lands and federally owned resources, under the jurisdiction of Montana BLM, are returned to the State and its counties.

(1) Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937

Return to the counties from which the receipts were earned, 25% of the net revenues for the calendar year from reacquired lands (LU). The Act conditions that the payments to the counties are to be used for school or road purposes.

(2) Public Law 136 of August 31, 1951

Payment to the State as the State's 5% share of net proceeds from sale of National Resource Lands and materials within the State for the fiscal year.

(3) Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, Section 35

Return to the State as the State's 37.5% share of bonuses, royalties and rentals received during the fiscal year from minerals (includes oil and gas) leasing revenues. The Act conditions that the payments to the States are to be used for school or road purposes.

(4) Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934

a. Payment under Section 10 of the Taylor Grazing Act, due the State as the State's 12.5% share of moneys collected as grazing fees under Section 3 of the Act during the fiscal year.

b. Payment under Section 10 of the Taylor Grazing Act, due the State as the State's 50% share of moneys collected as grazing fees under Section 15 of the Act during the fiscal year.

Note: The Taylor Grazing Act states the funds are to be expended for the benefit of the county or counties in which the lands producing such moneys are located.

PAYMENT UNDER SECTION 10 OF THE TAYLOR GRAZING ACT OF 6/28/34, DUE THE STATE UNDER SECTION 15 OF SAID ACT

MONTANA

County	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75
Beaverhead	$24,895.96	$26,130.83	$28,927.81
Big Horn	1,975.80	2,444.98	2,353.77
Broadwater	448.28	575.68	496.06
Carbon	110.84	187.76	186.50
Cascade	835.00	1,050.30	1,107.76
Chouteau	6,788.63	8,964.47	9,589.26
Daniels	7.80	10.00	10.00
Deer Lodge	98.72	123.30	153.52
Fergus	586.10	774.32	769.68
Gallatin	434.93	563.58	557.44
Garfield	--	--	678.80
Glacier	112.52	140.74	152.50
Golden Valley	14.90	16.70	33.00
Granite	1,306.63	1,627.09	1,668.09
Hill	642.58	866.36	893.56
Judith Basin	558.87	695.94	775.24
Lewis & Clark	2,493.89	2,998.90	3,359.50
Liberty	1,024.50	1,566.04	1,982.50
Madison	7,610.10	9,520.39	10,206.95
Meagher	674.49	850.78	981.00
Missoula	144.36	169.28	186.28
Musselshell	455.18	558.66	670.50
Park	450.26	728.06	879.00
Pondera	60.68	75.26	79.00
Powder River	114.66	119.00	176.00
Powell	1,020.91	1,252.97	1,317.63
Richland	5,048.44	6,214.08	6,803.32
Roosevelt	609.90	667.00	626.86
Rosebud	5,364.18	6,498.30	6,890.21
Sheridan	35.66	40.00	30.00
Silver Bow	46.92	34.00	15.50
Stillwater	281.36	418.86	496.02
Sweet Grass	605.14	1,087.88	1,152.00
Teton	1,490.85	1,848.95	863.00
Toole	1,809.74	2,544.80	2,646.71
Treasure	532.62	650.84	847.50
Valley	10.00	5.50	5.50
Wheatland	117.60	139.76	174.50
Wibaux	2,164.14	2,763.02	2,636.84
Yellowstone	436.52	401.76	464.00
TOTAL	$71,419.66	$85,326.14	$91,843.31

PAYMENT UNDER SECTION 10 OF THE TAYLOR GRAZING ACT OF 6/28/34, DUE THE STATE UNDER SECTION 15 OF SAID ACT

SOUTH DAKOTA

County	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75
Brule	$ 50.70	$ 65.00	$ 65.00
Butte	14,807.86	19,459.77	18,971.29
Campbell	35.34	36.00	36.00
Custer	250.76	326.50	42.00
Fall River	360.22	456.12	467.00
Gregory	6.24	21.00	8.00
Haakon	117.40	143.00	124.00
Harding	2,212.78	3,437.23	3,256.82
Hughes	5.00	6.00	6.00
Jackson	10.54	26.50	26.50
Lawrence	177.44	228.00	268.00
Meade	11,538.46	12,828.00	11,697.86
Pennington	1,569.62	2,997.97	1,697.27
Perkins	684.38	1,119.94	735.50
Stanley	2,069.74	1,937.40	2,295.00
TOTAL	$33,896.48	$43,088.43	$39,696.24

NORTH DAKOTA

County	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75
Billings	$ 71.36	$ 91.50	$ 91.50
Bowman	2,198.16	2,817.54	2,863.00
Divide	10.00	5.00	5.00
Dunn	989.16	1,153.50	1,193.50
Eddy	11.30	8.00	8.00
Emmons	12.02	14.00	14.00
Golden Valley	205.00	262.00	262.00
Kidder	5.00	5.00	5.00
McHenry	228.50	272.50	272.50
McKenzie	13.50	25.50	20.50
Morton	5.00	6.00	6.00
Mountrail	39.64	48.00	45.50
Pierce	5.00	6.50	6.50
Sheridan	--	11.50	11.50
Williams	24.96	61.24	58.50
TOTAL	$3,818.60	$4,787.78	$4,863.00

PAYMENT UNDER SECTION 10 OF THE TAYLOR GRAZING ACT OF 6/26/34, DUE THE STATE UNDER SECTION 3 OF SAID ACT

State	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75
Montana	$48,730.60	$59,621.78	$49,135.25

Note: North and South Dakota do not have lands covered under Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act.

PAYMENT UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 35 OF THE MINERAL LEASING ACT OF 2/25/20
MONTANA

County	7/1/73-12/31/73	1/1/74-6/30/74	Total FY 74	7/1/74-12/31/74	1/1/75-6/30/75	Total FY 75
Beaverhead	$ 4,130.06	$ 10,839.56	$ 14,969.62	$ 20,487.37	$ 6,047.82	$ 26,535.19
Big Horn	20,639.68	96,354,05	116,993.73	99,707.75	46,389.13	146,096.88
Blaine	55,618.77	65,392.29	121,011.06	77,298.25	89,337.27	166,635.52
Broadwater	3,241.50	--	3,241.50	3,271.69	--	3,271.69
Carbon	119,867.61	220,779.08	340,646.69	193,692.23	175,248.14	368,940.37
Carter	61,088.14	81,392.94	142,481.08	126,450.17	117,319.50	243,769.67
Cascade	1,084.50	888.37	1,972.87	1,620.56	1,167.56	2,788.12
Chouteau	11,070.98	27,633.37	38,704.35	11,302.88	28,887.83	40,190.71
Custer	52,536.11	40,264.23	92,800.34	65,977.74	33,875.36	99,853.10
Daniels	1,275.94	1.764.37	3,040.31	1,329.56	1,824.38	3,153.94
Dawson	47,514.42	64,294.16	111,808.58	54,165.90	42,994.28	97,160.18
Fallon	170,049.65	301,421.45	471,471.10	261,591.03	226,732.45	488,323.48
Fergus	26,223.27	26,116.87	52,340.14	29,252.06	26,392.69	55,644.75
Gallatin	1,458.00	2,351.81	3,809.81	2,750.06	3,580.31	6,330.37

County	7/1/73-12/31/73	1/1/74-6/30/74	Total FY 74	7/1/74-12/31/74	1/1/75-6/30/75	Total FY 75
Garfield	$ 72,982.52	$ 83,679.24	$156,661.76	$ 75,083.40	$ 76,658.56	$151,741.96
Glacier	5,350.19	8,723.39	14,073.58	8,662.66	8,075.96	16,738.62
Golden Valley	411.37	3,717.56	4,128.93	1,543.12	4,122.00	5,665.12
Granite	493.88	2,511.28	3,005.16	1,061.25	2,738.62	3,799.87
Hill	5,937.83	20,419.66	26,357.49	6,045.72	20,793.24	26,838.96
Judith Basin	--	533.07	533.07	2,023.69	1,743.56	3,767.25
Lewis & Clark	67.50	2,834.62	2,902.12	67.50	1,765.88	1,833.38
Liberty	6,638.52	15,919,18	22,557.70	10,873.69	18,454.10	29,327.79
McCone	18,877.49	25,337.13	44,214.62	35,851.05	28,572.85	64,423.90
Madison	894.37	180.00	1,074.37	1,075.87	120.00	1,195.87
Meagher	818.06	1,136.44	1,954.50	1,133.44	1,451.82	2,585.26
Missoula	--	37.50	37.50	--	--	--
Musselshell	3,891.71	11,339.80	15,231.51	9,064.90	6,985.33	16,050.23
Park	1,128.19	1,016.25	2,144.44	3,077.81	2,416.88	5,494.69
Petroleum	26,032.28	31,337.62	57,369.90	25,469.58	30,900.60	56,370.18
Phillips	80,111.51	158,024.81	238,136.32	108,155.92	142,885.17	251,041.09
Pondera	5,087.44	8,008.68	13,096.12	5,305.03	7,877.16	13,182.19
Powder River	276,769.95	642,538.86	919,308.81	580,434.63	633,812.07	1,214,246.70
Powell	3,465.07	4,490.76	7,955.83	1,382.01	3,687.30	5,069.31
Prairie	34,643.22	44,077.67	78,720.89	43,259.58	27,188.39	70,447.97
Richland	9,330.77	10,848.48	20,179.25	15,433.18	31,790.91	47,224.09

County	7/1/73-12/31/75	1/1/74-6/30/74	Total FY 74	7/1/74-12/31/74	1/1/75-6/30/75	Total FY 75
Roosevelt	$ 1,627.69	$ 1,245.94	$ 2,873.63	$ 1,779.00	$ 1,022.25	$ 2,801.25
Rosebud	58,397.77	100,430.10	158,827.87	163,831.23	226,861.21	390,692.44
Sheridan	2,306.94	1,695.48	4,002.42	2,407.61	4,004.48	6,412.09
Silver Bow	371.25	490.88	862.13	105.00	2,650.50	2,755.50
Stillwater	4,408.12	6,054.37	10,462.49	4,274.81	6,849.56	11,124.37
Sweet Grass	3,775.32	8,513.63	12,288.95	6,881.63	13,473.94	20,355.57
Teton	10,836.37	11,632.31	22,468.68	12,483.82	12,323.25	24,807.07
Toole	45,806.99	135,750.75	181,557.74	59,254.56	54,135.08	113,389.64
Treasure	1,295.25	2,094.57	3,389.82	1,644.18	1,745.81	3,389.99
Valley	65,367.15	92,805.33	158,172.48	69,836.07	82,400.82	152,236.89
Wheatland	3,068.51	1,925.81	4,994.32	1,766.25	2,128.31	3,894.56
Wibaux	62,562.02	101,262.88	163,824.90	77,333.45	58,306.78	135,640.23
Yellowstone	1,106.81	3,153.56	4,260.37	1,084.32	3,281.43	4,365.75
TOTAL	$1,389,660.69	$2,483,260.16	$3,872,920.85	$2,286,583.21	$2,321,020.54	$4,607,603.75

PAYMENT UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 35 OF THE MINERAL LEASING ACT OF 2/25/20
NORTH DAKOTA

County	7/1/73-12/31/73	1/1/74-6/30/74	Total FY 74	7/1/73-12/31/74	1/1/75-6/30/75	Total FY 75
Adams	$ 7.50	--	$ 7.50	$ 7.50	$ 7.50	$ 15.00
Billings	17,570.54	91.50	17,662.04	38,443.42	42,603.16	81,046.58
Bowman	51,405.09	2,817.54	54,222.63	72,082.37	59,163.38	131,245.75
Bottineau	--	--	--	--	14.63	14.63
Burke	23.24	5.00	28.24	53.42	198.41	251.83
Burleigh	--	--	--	--	144.19	144.19
Eddy	--	8.00	8.00	--	--	--
Emmons	--	14.00	14.00	7.12	42.38	49.50
Divide	255.94	1,153.50	1,409.44	255.94	79.75	335.69
Dunn	3,612.41	--	3,612.41	3,591.61	3,852.93	7,444.54
Golden Valley	1,939.36	262.00	2,201.36	1,611.56	2,037.14	3,648.70
Grant	--	--	--	15.00	1,504.70	1,519.70
Hettinger	--	--	--	--	150.00	150.00
Kidder	--	5.00	5.00	--	261.56	261.56
McHenry	--	272.50	272.50	322.88	663.37	986.25
McKenzie	54,109.32	25.00	54,134.32	110,509.93	106,771.33	217,281.26

County	7/1/73-12/31/73	1/1/74-6/30/74	Total FY 74	7/1/73-12/31/74	1/1/75 6/30/75	Total FY 75
McLean	$ 155.63	$ --	$ 155.63	$ 193.13	$ 100.69	$ 293.82
Mercer	29,173.53	--	29,173.53	30,096.10	873.74	30,969.84
Morton	--	6.00	6.00	--	17.63	17.63
Mountrail	320.06	48.00	368.06	335.06	181.50	516.56
Oliver	30.37	--	30.37	909.75	81.18	990.93
Pierce	--	6.50	6.50	7.50	--	7.50
Renville	22.31	--	22.31	22.32	15.00	37.32
Sheridan	--	11.50	11.50	--	60.19	60.19
Slope	1,987.06	--	1,987.06	2,866.95	2,229.13	5,096.08
Stark	817.62	--	817.62	428.77	284.05	712.82
Ward	30.56	--	30.56	110.67	75.00	185.67
Williams	1,559.89	61.24	1,621.13	1,570.25	676.17	2,246.42
TOTAL	$163,020.43	$4,787.28	$167,807.71	$263,441.25	$222,088.71	$485,529.96

PAYMENT UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 35 OF THE MINERAL LEASING ACT OF 2/25/20

SOUTH DAKOTA

County	7/1/73-12/31/73	1/1/74-6/30/74	Total FY 74	7/1/74-12/31/74	1/1/75 6/30/75	Total FY 75
Butte	$ 3,579.75	$97,968.75	$101,548.50	$64,673.06	$36,404.81	$101,077.87
Custer	135.00	2,137.69	2,272.69	3,134.25	2,372.07	5,506.32
Fall River	1,634.81	6,694.68	8,329.49	13,497.75	18,564.75	32,062.50
Haakon	985.69	1,170.00	2,155.69	5,893.87	1,170.00	7,063.87
Harding	21,095.81	42,386.26	63,482.07	23,785.43	44,714.43	68,499.86
Hughes	--	171.38	171.38	--	171.37	171.37
Jackson	2,018.06	20.81	2,038.87	261.56	435.00	696.56
Lawrence	--	206.44	206.44	206.44	--	206.44
Meade	1,473.75	13,230.75	14,704.50	35,365.32	9,262.50	44,627.82
Pennington	--	367.87	367.87	9,935.81	1,779.56	11,715.37
Perkins	674.63	8,706.75	9,381.38	11,088.94	2,557.88	13,646.82
Stanley	--	17,681.06	17,681.06	41.06	17,677.31	17,718.37
Sully	--	--	--	162.19	--	162.19
TOTAL	$31,597.50	$190,742.44	$222,339.94	$168,045.68	$135,109.68	$303,155.36

BANKHEAD-JONES FARM TENANT ACT - MONTANA

"Payment of 25% of the Net Receipts for Calendar Year 1973"

County	CY 1973	CY 1974
Blaine	$26,364.76	$29,272.15
Custer	10,620.36	10,459.67
Fallon	13,600.08	10,693.14
Fergus	9,708.28	10,554.51
Musselshell	10,601.32	14,444.59
Petroleum	14,561.22	22,916.58
Phillips	40,946.88	47,234.38
Prairie	59,614.71	58,154.59
Valley	46,151.73	52,422.35
Yellowstone	10,040.71	10,530.88
TOTAL	$242,210.05	$266,682.84

TOTAL ROYALTIES
OIL & GAS PRODUCTION AND LAND LEASE RENTAL

State	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Montana	$3,743,537.16	$3,390,746.10	$3,338,605.23	$3,285,190.89	$5,756,965.70	$6,827,366.57
North Dakota	643,109.39	631,510.86	759,537.45	701,554.25	1,581,741.79	2,215,181.89
South Dakota	814.75	13,476.82	28,116.10	25,564.04	30,281.02	26,838.69
TOTAL	$4,387,461.30	$4,035,733.78	$4,126,258.78	$4,012,309.18	$7,368.988.51	$9,069,387.15

PAYMENT OF FIVE PERCENT OF NET PROCEEDS DERIVED FROM SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS AND MATERIALS WITHIN THE STATE PURSUANT TO PUBLIC LAWS 136 OF 8/31/51 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR'S SHOWN

State	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75
Montana	$6,226.06	$11,221.21	$2,436.83
North Dakota	58.27	48.00	--
South Dakota	299.27	223.82	218.54

BLM PLANNING SYSTEM

In order to meet the many diverse needs of public land users, the BLM seeks balance and compromise in the management of National Resource Lands. Under the concept of multiple-use management, BLM's comprehensive land-use planning system assures that all potential uses of the public's resources are evaluated before a final management plan is implemented.

In determining how National Resource Lands will be managed, BLM specialists first obtain data for the lands, minerals, recreation, wildlife, watershed, timber, and livestock forage programs. Each resource specialist then identifies the maximum potential for each resource as if it were to be fully developed without any constraints. This shows all uses that would be possible if no conflicts occurred.

Each resource specialist then outlines specific proposals for the optimum use of his resource based on Bureau guidelines. public desires, and economic needs. Each individual resource proposal is fully documented and portrayed utilizing maps and overlays. Conflicts between the various resource proposals and possible multiple-use solutions are identified through analysis of the data, maps, and overlays. Resource development alternatives, potential conflicts, and proposed multiple-use solutions are displayed and documented for public review and input. Based on the comments and information received from the public, BLM managers are able to develop land use alternatives and multiple-use solutions. The impacts of each alternative is identified and analyzed in selectingthe best mix of uses for the area under study.

Throughout this planning process, concerned groups and individuals are included in information gathering and the proposal review.

BLM expertise also extends into the field of ecological impact analysis. Within the Branch of Environmental Assessment, located at the State Office in Billings, a group of technical specialists is responsible for energy related Environmental Impact Statements. They also coordinate environmental assessment data, provide support to the Planning System, and conduct follow-through monitoring of environmental impacts at the district level.

MINERALS MANAGEMENT

COAL

The United States has vast resources of coal. The Geological Survey has calculated the Identified Resources of coal at depths of less than 3,000 feet to be 1,581 billion tons. The Bureau of Mines has evaluated the Identified Resources of coal in order to determine the quality of coal in relatively thick beds and near enough to the surface to be mined at this time by conventional surface or underground methods. This coal constitutes the Demonstrated Reserve base which is 434 billion tons for the United States.

On any basis of analysis, the U.S. coal resources are larger than the combined resources of petroleum, natural gas, oil shale, and bituminous sandstone, but use of coal lags behind the use of both petroleum and natural gas because these two fuels are cleaner to burn and easier to handle. In spite of this handicap, present annual coal production in the U.S. ranges typically from 500 to 600 million tons.

Of the coal consumed annually in the U.S., about 62 percent is used in the production of electric power, 20 percent is used by the steel industry, 16 percent by the manufacturing industry, and 2 percent for all other purposes. Coal is also of great future value and importance as a subsidiary source of snythetic gas, liquid fuels and lubricants.

Coal is classified by rank and grade. Rank is based on the percentage of fixed carbon and heat content (BTU) and is classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, and lignite. Grade is an expression of quality and coal is graded largely according to the content of ash, sulfur, and other constituents. In recent years, information on trace elements in coal has increased, but classification according to trace-element content is not yet possible.

Sulfur is an undesirable element in coal. It can contribute to air pollution, corrosion, the formation of boiler deposits, and other adverse results. The sulfur content of coal in the U.S. ranges from 0.2 to 7.0 percent, but the average in all coal is between 1.0 and 2.0 percent. The percentage of sulfur is highest in bituminous coals in the Appalachian region and the Interior Basin of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. The percentage is relatively low, generally less than 1 percent, in subbituminous coal and lignite of the Rocky Mountain and Northern Great Plains regions.

There are several terms used by the Geological Survey and the U.S. Bureau of Mines that relate to in-place coal reserves which need to be defined. They are:

1. Identified Resources- bed of bituminous coal and anthracite 14 inches or more thick and beds of subbituminous coal and lignite 2.5 feet or more thick to a depth of 3,000 feet. These deposits may or may not be evaluated as to extent and grade and may or may not be profitably recoverable with existing technology and economic conditions as of January 1, 1972.

2. Demonstrated Reserve Base - is a collective term for the sum of coal in both the measured and indicated categories, as defined by the U.S. Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey, and represents 100 percent of the coal in-place as of January 1, 1974. The criteria applied for thickness are 28 inches or more for bituminous coal and anthracite, and 60 inches or more for subbituminous coal and lignite. The maximum depth for all ranks of coal except lignite is 1,000 feet. Only those lignite beds potentially minable by surface methods to depths no greater than 120 feet are included.

Fort Union Region

The largest coal areas in the Northern Great Plains Coal Province is the Fort Union Region which encompasses the western half of North Dakota and parts of eastern Montana and northwestern South Dakota. This region occupies a broad, shallow basin of Tertiary rocks which dip gently toward the center of the basin. More than a hundred discontinuous lignite beds of varying thickness (up to 25 feet) have been identified in this area. In any one section, no more than three lignite beds of commercial thickness have been found.

The coal throughout most of the Fort Union Region is lignite in rank. However, westward from the Montana-North Dakota State line, the rank of the lignite increases to subbituminous C coal near Miles City to subbituminous B coal farther west.

Powder River Region

The Powder River Region is a southern extension of the Fort Union Region. It occurs in southeastern Montana and extends southerly into northeastern Wyoming.

The Powder River Basin is a broad structural trough lying between the Big Horn Mountains to the west, the Black Hills uplift to the east, and the Laramie Mountains and Hartville uplift to the south.

In general, the coal beds are thickest (up to 125 feet) in the northern portion of the Region (Southern Montana and Northern Wyoming) and most persistent across the gently dipping northern and eastern flanks of the Powder River Basin.

Montana

The Identified Resource of coal in Montana as of January 1, 1974, was 222 billion tons of bituminous, subbituminous, and lignite coal. Of this amount, the Demonstrated Reserve base is estimated at 108 billion tons of coal. Listed is the potential mining method of Montana's Demonstrated Reserve base by rank in billions of tons.

Potential Mining Method	Rank		
	Bituminous	Subbituminous	Lignite
Underground	1.4	64.0	0
Surface	0	35.4	7.2

North Dakota

The Identified Resource of North Dakota as of January 1, 1974, was 351 billion tons of lignite. Of this amount, the Demonstrated Reserve base is estimated at 16 billion tons of lignite all of which is potentially minable by surface methods.

In determining the Demonstrated Reserve base for North Dakota, the U.S. Bureau of Mines considered only those lignite beds that can be mined by surface methods.

South Dakota

The Identified Resource of South Dakota as of January 1, 1974, was 2 billion tons of lignite. Of this amount, the Demonstrated Reserve Base is estimated at 400 million tons, all of which is potentially minable by surface methods.

Ownership Patterns of Surface and Mineral Estates

Starting with the Homestead Act of 1862, and through succeeding Acts, the Federal Government granted parcels of land to anyone willing to work them. The original grants transferred the surface and mineral rights to the land but eventually the Federal Government began to reserve the coal and other mineral rights. This was especially true regarding lands that were underlain by known coal deposits. The result is that in the homesteaded areas there is a scattered surface ownership pattern with the Federal Government controlling the right to mine the coal and other minerals on many acres for which it has no surface rights.

Various railroad acts also contributed to a scattered ownership pattern. They provided for grants of land, including coal rights, adjoining the railroad right-of-way. Implementation of these acts resulted in a checkerboard pattern of Federal, railroad, and private ownership on either side of the right-of-way.

The scattered and mixed ownership patterns in the Montana, North and South Dakota portion of the Northern Great Plains Province complicates coal development in various ways. A reasonably large contiguous area is required to make mining economically feasible. To combine rights to enough land having adequate coal reserves to support a logical mining unit plus obtain the necessary rights-of-way, a potential coal developer may be required to deal with many private landowners as well as Federal and State Governments.

Coal Lease and Prospecting Permits

Until the late 1960's, the Department of the Interior played a reactive role in leasing Federally-owned coal, responding to industry applications for coal leases on a case-by-case basis. In 1970, the Bureau of Land Management conducted a coal lease study and halted the issuance of coal leases and prospecting permits to reassess coal leasing

policies. The study showed that the acreage of coal under lease on National Resource Lands was rapidly increasing while production from Federal leases was declining.

No additional coal leases were issued from May 1971 until February 1973, at which time the Secretary of the Interior announced a new coal leasing policy, which included short-term leasing criteria designed to supply active coal producing companies with sufficient reserves to continue operations and supply existing markets.

This policy continued through 1975.

COAL - U.S. VS. WESTERN STATES
(In Billion Tons)

	U.S.	7 Western States*	7 Western States* As Total of U.S.
1. Identified Resources	1,581	860	54%
2. Demonstrated Reserve Base	434	198	46%
A. Underground	297	113	38%
B. Surface	137	86	63%

COAL - WESTERN STATES VS. MONTANA
(In Billion Tons)

	7 Western States*	3-State Total (Mont/ND/SD)	3-State Total As % 7 Western States
1. Identified Resources	860	575	67%
2. Demonstrated Reserve Base	198	124	63%
A. Underground	113	65	58%
B. Surface	86	59	69%

* Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, New Nexico, Utah, Wyoming, South Dakota.

COAL - U.S. VS. MONTANA
(In Billion Tons)

	U.S.	Mont.	N.D.	S.D.	3-State Total	3-State Total As % of U.S.
1. Identified Resources	1.581	222	351	2	575	36%
2. Demonstrated Reserve Base	434	108	16	0.4	124	29%
A. Underground	297	65	0**	0***	65	22%
B. Surface	137	42.6****	16	0.4	59	43%

** In the Northern Great Plains Resource Program Draft Report, the participants have identifed about 21.5 billion tons of lignite reserves in the ground in North Dakota of which 10.7 billion tons are potentially recoverable by underground mining methods.

*** In the Northern Great Plains Resource Program Draft, the participants have identified 593 million tons of lignite reserves in the ground in South Dakota of which 297 million tons are potentially recoverable by underground mining methods.

**** Excludes estimated 10 billion tons on Crow and Cheyenne Indian Reservations; Coal Age, McGraw Hill Publishing Co., May 1974, Pg. 86 (Joseph H. Rawlins).

ACTUAL AND PROJECTED COAL PRODUCTION THRU 1980

Coal Companies	1973*	1974*	1975
Montana**			
Peabody	1,971,643	2,228,525	3,000,000
Western Energy	4,253,681	3,212,000	5,230,000
Knife River	312,785	329,590	320,000
Decker Coal Co.	4,159,287	6,834,000	8,250,000
Westmoreland	-0-	1,457,673	4,000,000
Total	10,697.396	14,061,788	20,800,000
North Dakota***			
Baukol Noonan			
1. Center Mine	1,563,446	1,595,378	1,500,000
A. Minnkota & Local Coop****			
2. Noonan Mine	482,299	345,708	482,000
Consolidation Coal Co.			
1. Velva Mine	452,050	548,012	428,000
2. Glenharold Mine	1,292,921	1,548,462	--
A. Basin Electric Power Coop****	--	--	3,300,000
Knife River			
1. Beulah Mine	1,726,000	1,722,079	1,700,000
A. MDU			
2.Gascoyne Mine	185,000	223,039	2,500,000 1/
A. Three Public Utilities****			
North American Coal Corp.			
1. Indian Head Mine	1,090,144	1,270,254	800,000 2/
2. New Mine (unnamed)			
A. Basin Electric Power Coop****	--	--	--
B. Michigan-Wisconsin Pipeline****	--	--	--
Husky Industries	160,657	159,733	160,000
New Mines			
1. United Power (Falkirk)-Underwood****	--	--	--
2. Natural Gas Pipeline-Dunn Center****	--	--	--
Total	6,952,517	7,412,665	10,870,000
South Dakota			
---------- Total	-0-	-0-	-0-
GRAND TOTAL	17,649,913	21,474,453	31,870,000

1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
10,430,000	13,500,000	14,900,000	17,700,000	19,100,000
320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000
10,900,000	10,900,000	14,500,000	12,100,000	13,900,000
4,000,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000
28,650,000	34,200,000	39,220,000	39,620,000	42,820,000
1,500,000	--	--	--	--
	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000
482,000	482,000	482,000	482,000	482,000
428,000	428,000	428,000	428,000	428,000
3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
--	--	--	2,500,000[3]	5,000,000
--	--	--	--	4,000,000[4]
160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000
--	--	2,063,000[5]	5,500,000[6]	5,500,000
--	--	--	--	
11,270,000	14,070,000	16,083,000	22,070,000	28,570,000
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
39,920,000	48,270,000	55,303,000	61,640,000	71,390,000

*Actual production figures for 1973 and 1974 from the 1975 Keystone Coal Industry Manual.

**These figures taken from the Coal Development Information Packet by Montana Energy Advisory Council, December 1974, (all are operating mines).

***These figures for operating mines obtained from Ed Hughes, Mining Economist at the NDPO, 7/3/75.
Three mines: Velva, Noonan, and Husky Industries are not increasing production and may decrease production in the near future.

****These figures taken from the Summary Report Coal Impact Project by the State Planning Division, March 1975.

1/ Big Stone Plant, South Dakota, began operation in summer of 1975.

2/ UMW strike January through April 1975.

3/ New mine to supply plants opening 1979 and 1980 (article Bismarck Tribune 12/13/74).

4/ Plant start up April 1981, estimate 120-day coal supply on hand.

5/ Coal deliveries to begin April 1978, 3/4 of 2.75 mty for first plant.

6/ Second plant operating, mining at capacity.

Note: All of the above footnotes1-6 have been updated by Ed Hughes, Mineral Economist, NDPO, 10/29/75.

PRODUCING MINES, PRODUCTION, VALUE, ROYALTY AND OTHER INCOME

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1975

COAL

State	Production			Income		
	Mines	Tons	Value	Royalty	Other	Total
Montana	5	7,823,226.59	$27,803,801.87	$1,219,862.85	$25,308.00	$1,245,170.85
North Dakota	3	381,280.16	1,046,522.36	60,012.52	14,134.85	74,147.37
			PHOSPHATE			
Montana	3	6,269.83	99,463.75	4,973.25	21,978.50	26,951.75
			SODIUM			
Montana	0	--	--	--	160.00	160.00

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1974

COAL

State	Production			Income		
	Mines	Tons	Value	Royalty	Other	Total
Montana	7	3,015,141.09	$7,388,637.46	$453,842.96	$17,258.00	$471,100.96
North Dakota	5	1,443,655.36	3,029,593.92	216,548.30	12,723.42	229,271.72
			PHOSPHATE			
Montana	3	16,917.30	163,973.13	8,198.66	21,383.17	29,581.83
			SODIUM			
Montana	0	--	--	--	160.00	160.00

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1973

COAL

State	Production			Income		
	Mines	Tons	Value	Royalty	Other	Total
Montana	6	1,939,913.50	$5,703,726.27	$240,871.33	$25,748.00	$266,619.33
North Dakota	6	1,535,597.90	3,095,240.78	230,339.70	3,232.75	233,572.45
			PHOSPHATE			
Montana	2	578.00	5,310.84	265.55	19,400.03	19,665.58
			SODIUM			
Montana	0	--	--	--	160.00	160.00

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1972

COAL

State	Production			Income		
	Mines	Tons	Value	Royalty	Other	Total
Montana	3	95,408.00	$ 286,832.00	$ 9,969.40	$24,860.60	$ 34,830.00
North Dakota	10	1,376,430.79	2,649,826.91	191,018.88	13,261.40	204,280.28
			PHOSPHATE			
Montana	2	6,356.00	55,459.06	2,771.37	19,504.00	22,275.37
			SODIUM			
Montana	0	--	--	--	160.00	160.00
North Dakota	0	--	--	--	1,005.00	1,005.00

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1971

COAL

State	Production			Income		
	Mines	Tons	Value	Royalty	Other	Total
Montana	5	89,427.00	$ 260,222.65	$ 9,467.18	$11,346.20	$20,813.38
North Dakota	9	1,184,565.89	2,115,490.79	144,329.27	1,524.00	145,853.27
			PHOSPHATE			
Montana	2	22,679.00	204,278.76	10,213.94	19,984.70	30,198.64
			SODIUM			
Montana	0	--	--	--	160.00	160.00
North Dakota	0	--	--	--	1,005.00	1,005.00

MINERAL LEASING OTHER THAN OIL AND GAS
MONTANA STATE OFFICE

December 31, 1975

	PROSPECTING PERMITS				LEASES			
Type & State	Iss.	Acres	Aplns.	Acres	Iss.	Acres	Aplns.	Acres
COAL								
Montana	4	10,878.18			17	36,297.27	13[1]	51,114.15
North Dakota					17	16,075.41	6[2]	56,339.79
South Dakota								
TOTAL	4	10,878.18			34	52,372.68	19	107,453.94
PHOSPHATE								
Montana			31	56,429.79	28	22,033.21	1	700.00
North Dakota								
South Dakota								
TOTAL			31	56,429.79	28	22,033.21	1	700.00
SODIUM								
Montana					1	160.00		
North Dakota								
South Dakota								
TOTAL					1	160.00		
POTASSIUM								
Montana			10	3,019.76				
North Dakota			2	1,120.00				
South Dakota								
TOTAL			12	4,139.76				
URANIUM								
Montana	8[4]	11,031.38						
North Dakota			30[3]	57,383.90				
South Dakota			1	200.00				
TOTAL	8	11,031.38	31	57,583.90				

	PROSPECTING PERMITS				LEASES			
Type & State	Iss.	Acres	Aplns.	Acres	Iss.	Acres	Aplns.	Acres
OTHER								
Montana								
Bentonite			6	10,612.33			1	825.81
Geothermal							45	72,773.93
TOTAL			6	10,612.33			46	73,599.14
North Dakota								
TOTAL								
South Dakota								
TOTAL								
GRAND TOTAL	12	21,909.56	80	128,765.78	63	74,565.89	66	181,753.68

1/ 7 competitive - 68,178.33 A.
8 Pref. Right - 26,305.72 A.

2/ All Competitive

3/ 16 Applications (33,216.12 A.)
suspended pending Forest Service Consent.

4/ 2 Applications for extension of uranium prospecting permits pending.

NONCOMPETITIVE MINERAL LEASES ISSUED
MONTANA

Lease	FY Year	Public Lands Number	Public Lands Acres	Acquired Lands Number	Acquired Lands Acres	Total Number	Total Acres
Oil & Gas	75	225	504,677.12	89	56,574.52	344	561,251.64
	74	765	798,058.39	183	143,746.27	948	941,804.66
	73	1,644	1,814.498.76	450	601,364.79	2,094	2,415,863.55
	72	1,777	2,309,140.17	340	337,453.84	2,117	2,646,594.01
	71	1,150	1,200,630.51	294	267,366.66	1,444	1,467,997.17

(Note: 1 Phosphete Noncompetitive in 1973.

NORTH DAKOTA

Lease	FY Year	Public Lands Number	Public Lands Acres	Acquired Lands Number	Acquired Lands Acres	Total Number	Total Acres
Oil & Gas	75	10	1,489.10	83	40,370.04	93	41,859.14
	74	52	7,792.36	176	73,444.59	228	81,236.95
	73	80	23,113.50	112	29,209.30	192	52,322.80
	72	87	40,504.45	55	17,939.93	142	58,444.38
	71	162	52,990.65	226	131,628.15	388	66,152.88

NONCOMPETITIVE MINERAL LEASES ISSUED
SOUTH DAKOTA

Lease	FY Year	Public Lands		Acquired Lands		Total	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Oil & Gas	75	249	384,470.37	156	211,057.97	405	595,528.34
	74	464	699,296.76	45	45,046.48	509	744,343.24
	73	73	95,786.29	2	249.49	75	96,035.78
	72	35	24,652.44	8	5,652.96	43	30,305.40
	71	56	42,573.872	17	11,556.345	73	54,130.217

MONTANA

COMPETITIVE MINERAL LEASES ISSUED AND BONUSES RECEIVED

Oil and Gas

FY Year	Public Lands			Acquired Lands			Total		
	Number	Acres Leased	Bonus Received	Number	Acres Leased	Bonus Received	Number	Acres Leased	Bonus Received
75	12	2,492.84	$ 34,773.91	--	--	--	12	2,492.84	$ 34,773.91
74	51	11,709.00	109,298.00	--	--	--	51	11,709.00	109,298.00
73	-	--	--	--	--	--	-	--	--
72	45	16,800.00	121,826.24	--	--	--	45	16,800.00	121,826.24
71	18	5,548.83	57,204.73	--	--	--	18	5,548.83	57,204.73

Coal

FY Year	Public Lands		
	Number	Acres Leased	Bonus Received
71*	1	4,306.55	$192,953.60

*Only one Competitive Coal Lease was issued in last five years.

NORTH DAKOTA
COMPETITIVE MINERAL LEASES ISSUED AND BONUSES RECEIVED

Oil and Gas

FY Year	Public Lands			Acquired Lands			Total		
	Number	Acres Leased	Bonus Received	Number	Acres Leased	Bonus Received	Number	Acres Leased	Bonus Received
75	9	1,287.99	$1,276,816.35	3	360.83	$524,538.59	12	1,648.82	$1,801,354.94
74	-	--	--	-	--	--	-	--	--
73	-	--	--	-	--	--	-	--	--
72	-	--	--	-	--	--	-	--	--
71	3	1,025.58	$ 1,302.49	-	--	--	3	1,025.58	$ 1,302.49

Coal

FY Year	Public Lands		
	Number	Acres Leased	Bonus Received
71	2	200.00	$704.00

SOUTH DAKOTA
COMPETITIVE MINERAL LEASES ISSUED AND BONUSES RECEIVED

Oil and Gas

Year	Public Lands			Acquired Lands			Total		
	Number	Acres Leased	Bonus Received	Number	Acres Leased	Bonus Received	Number	Acres Leased	Bonus Received
75	6	437.10	$14,638.50	--	--	--	6	437.10	$14,638.50
74	-	--	--	--	--	--	-	--	--
73	-	--	--	--	--	--	-	--	--
72	-	--	--	--	--	--	-	--	--
71	-	--	--	--	--	--	-	--	--

SIMULTANEOUS OIL AND GAS FILINGS

Each month parcels of land that are not within known oil and gas geologic formations become available for lease. Anyone can file for an oil and gas lease on these lands by paying a $10 filing fee and completing the required forms once a month. Filings for each land parcel are placed in a drum and the lease is awarded to the applicant whose card is drawn.

In 1975 the Montana State Office collected $1,997,340 in filing fees. These fees are turned over to the United States Treasury. The increased number of simultaneous oil and gas filings is in direct response to the increased exploration activities associated with the energy shortage.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
January	491	529	1,662	36,454
February	482	1,150	2,109	22,415
March	507	1,687	1,849	13,947
April	597	405	4,633	10,336
May	1,402	1,057	5,865	3,754
June	1,824	1,081	15,321	12,977
July	970	675	3,329	4,365
August	1,388	589	2,261	12,076
September	--	2,103	5,594	9,070
October	4,214	1,840	7,053	12,219
November	617	2,416	5,759	31,475
December	1,002	2,444	2,808	30,646
TOTAL	13,494	15,976	58,243	199,734

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
OIL AND GAS LEASES ON BLM LAND UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE USGS

MONTANA

PUBLIC						ACQUIRED					
Actual Producing Number	Producing Acreage	Allocated Producing Number	Allocated Producing Acreage	Non-Producing Number	Non-Producing Acreage	Actual Producing Number	Producing Acreage	Allocated Prod. Number	Allocated Prod. Acreage	Non-Producing Number	Non-Producing Acreage
485	253,380	207	108,259	9,475	8,643,956	12	13,176	5	6,011	2,193	1,672,899
TOTAL: Number - 10,167; Acreage - 9,005,595						TOTAL: Number - 2,210; Acreage - 1,692,086					

NORTH DAKOTA

32	11,080	34	11,450	713	270,548	32	16,909	34	17,473	1,241	761,001
TOTAL: Number - 779; Acreage - 293,078						TOTAL: Number - 1,307; Acreage - 795,383					

SOUTH DAKOTA

2	1,513	1	1,512	1,277	1,552,685	1	440	--	--	261	317,841
TOTAL: Number - 1,280; Acreage - 1,555,710						TOTAL: Number 262; Acreage - 318,281					

NOTE: Figures cover period January 1 - November 30, 1975.

OUTDOOR RECREATION

OUTDOOR RECREATION ON MONTANA'S PUBLIC LANDS

The Bureau of Land Management is involved in the administration of public lands as a refuge for the growing number of outdoor recreationists. BLM has developed six recreation sites in Montana. Three of these--Red Mountain, Ruby Creek, and South Madison--are located on the scenic Madison River. Two others, Camp Creek and Montana Gulch, are in the Little Rocky Mountains about 150 miles southeast of Malta. The Holter Lake Site, the largest and most popular of the BLM camping areas, is located near the upper end of Holter Lake north of Helena.

Much of Montana's excellent hunting takes place on public lands. Big game animals, such as whitetailed deer, mule deer, elk, and antelope, plus upland game birds that include sage grouse and gray or Hungarian partridge, make up the bulk of the bag. The BLM manages, in cooperation with the Montana Fish and Game Department, two very popular elk hunting areas at Markum Mountain and Chamberlain Creek near Missoula. These areas are closed to ORV use during the hunting season. In addition, the construction of about 4,500 small reservoirs on public lands has vastly increased waterfowl nesting areas. Waterfowl hunting is consequently becoming an increasing popular sport in these areas.

Montana is an outstanding area for fisherman. Public lands front on many of the State's world famous trout streams, and cooperative projects with the Montana Fish and Game Department has provided public access to many miles of these waters. BLM constructed reservoirs on Montana's high plains also provide excellent fishing, both for warm water species such as bass, walleye, and northern pike, and the cold water trout.

Two areas have been identified specifically for off-road vehicle use. About 30 miles east of Missoula, a 100 mile snowmobile trail system has been laid out through the Garnet Mountains. South of Billings is a small public land area that is quite popular with trail bike and four-wheel drive enthusiasts.

Three primitive areas and one natural area have been officially designated as BLM administered lands in Montana. Primitive areas include the Bear Trap Canyon north of Ennis Lake, the Humbug Spires about 30 miles south of Butte, and the Centennial Mountain primitive area southeast of Dillon on the Montana/Idaho border. Square Butte, a relatively undisturbed, flat-topped geological formation southeast of Great Falls, has been set aside as an outstanding natural area.

Bureau of Land Management field officials have identified a number of archeological sites on Montana's public lands, some that are quite important to the study of early man in Montana. The primary emphasis on such areas at this time is protection until proper interpretative displays and protection from vandalism can be provided.

Montana is famous for its old ghost towns and other remnants of the mining era. BLM is working to preserve the old mining town of Garnet, located about 30 miles east of Missoula.

In South Dakota, one BLM recreation area has been developed near Sturgis and several other potential areas are being studied for future recreation development. Big game and upland birds are plentiful on the public lands in South Dakota, with the area near Sturgis being extremely popular with turkey hunters.

Throughout the scattered tracts of public land in North Dakota, the primary recreational value is hunting. Mule deer are popular and plentiful, while excellent sharptailed grouse hunting attracts many bird enthusiasts.

Captains Lewis and Clark, who led their famous corps of discovery west in 1805, traveled more miles in Montana than in all other states combined. The 170 miles stretch to the Missouri River from Fort Benton to the Fred Robinson Bridge is the only portion of their famous journey which is still much as it was. This portion of the Missouri is depicted on the attached map.

A recent Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Study suggested that this undisturbed portion of the Missouri be protected and managed by the BLM under the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Because of the scenic and historic values of this beautiful and pristene section of the Missouri and the popularity of Wild and Scenic River management, Senator Lee Metcalf

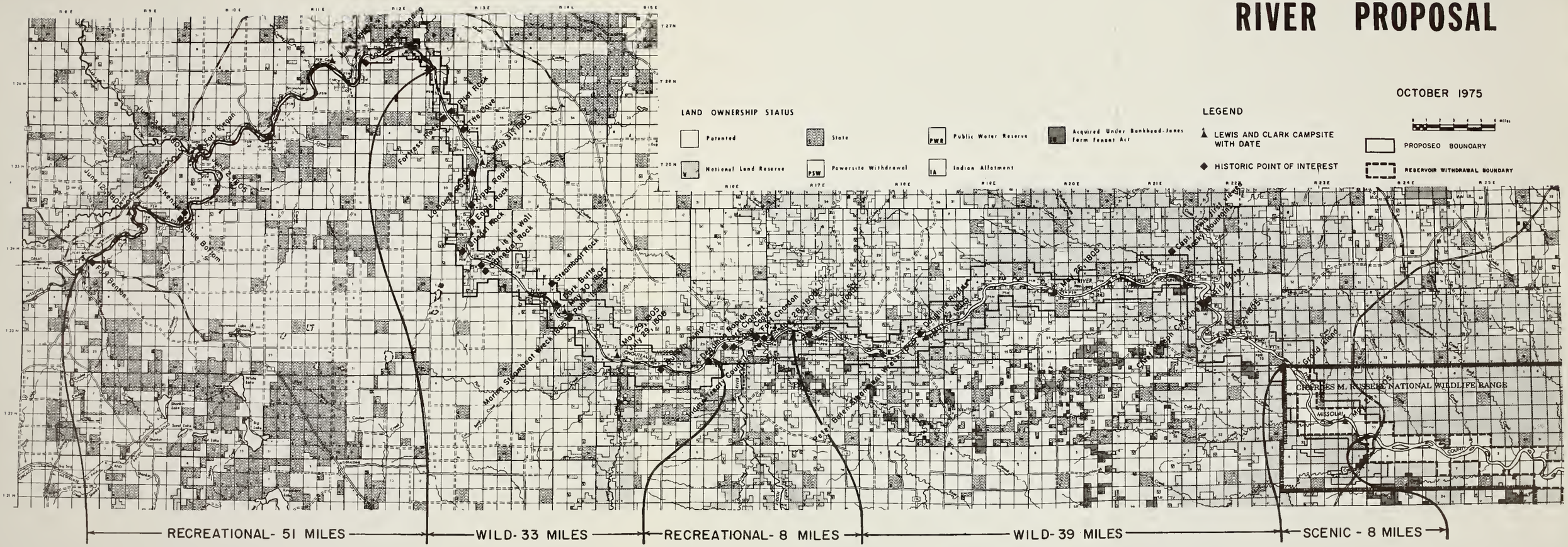
introduced S 1506 to include the Upper Missouri under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. To date, S 1506 passed the Senate and will be before the House soon.

The attached map identifies the many historic sites along the river dating from Lewis & Clark campsites to encounters between Chief Joseph and the Calvary at Cow Island. Because of the historic significance of the Upper Missouri and increasing recreational use of the river (over 2,000 floaters in 1975), the BLM has initiated a comprehensive management plan to be implemented during the 1976 use season.

The attached map depicts the three management categories (scenic, wild, recreational) which help define general guidelines or goals by which the BLM would manage the Upper Missouri under the Wild & Scenic Rivers System.

MISSOURI BREAKS FREE ~ FLOWING RIVER PROPOSAL

OCTOBER 1975



RECREATION ACCESS TO PUBLIC LANDS

Most of Montana, North and South Dakota's 8.5 million acres of public lands are open year-round to public use, barring fire and other emergency closures. Gaining access to the more than 10,000 scattered tracts of National Resource Lands, however, sometimes presents problems. In obtaining access to public lands, it must be kept in mind that both the public and the landowners have their respective rights. Recreationists seeking to use public lands should keep the following privileges and limitations in mind.

The Public Can...Use National Resource Lands for recreational purposes, unless the lands have been officially closed due to fire danger or other emergency or hazardous situations.

Designated government roads, thoroughfares, or waterways may be used to gain access to public lands. Persons who have reason to believe they are being denied access to public lands should positively identify the location accurately on a map by legal description, by landmarks, or by road mileage from a known point, and should then notify the nearest BLM office.

The Public Cannot...Cross private land to reach public land where no public thoroughfare exists, unless the landowner's permission has been obtained.

The public may not enter private land without the consent of the landowner.

Recreationists should plan their trips to become familiar with land ownership patterns and avoid the possibility of trespassing on private land. Landowners who have posted their property against trespassing may be willing to allow recreationists to travel on their land if permission is requested in advance.

Another area of frequent confusion involves a landowner's "right" to refuse access to public lands when that landowner holds a grazing lease or permit on public lands administered by BLM. Grazing regulations pertaining to public lands clearly state:

"A grazing lease does not alter or restrict the authorized public use of the leased land including, but not limited to, hunting, fishing, camping, or hiking on such lands in accordance with the laws of the United States or of the state in which the lands are located, nor may the lessee interfere with the proper exercise of such rights. Neither shall the lessee maintain locked gates, signs, or other devices which prevent or interfere with public use of the leased lands."

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

Environmental Education for school children became a reality for the BLM in 1975 with the opening of the "Ah-Nei" education site northeast of Billings.

The purpose of the Environmental Education program is to provide a valuable resource to the community by using public land for development of education programs that might not otherwise exist, and to promote a more environmentally aware citizenry in the Billings area. Equipped with such skills and knowledge concerning natural resources and environmental problems, teachers, students, and other users will be better able to participate in the planning processes of the BLM and to treat public lands and natural resources with knowledgeable respect.

Nearly five years ago the Billings District identified a need for Environmental Education Study Areas within the district boundaries. Through the use of the Bureau Planning System, several sites were inventoried and studied as possible Environmental Education Study Areas. The district dedicated the Ah-Nei Study Area to the youth of Billings in June of 1973. It is located near Shepherd 20 miles from Billings.

Following that, the position of an Environmental Education Specialist was filled and development plans were proposed and accepted by Billings area schools. BLM provided physical development of trails and other basic facilities using college work study students and neighborhood youth corps enrollees. A learning package including general information and curriculum suggestions was printed and distributed. Workshops were offered for college credit to teachers to familiarize them with Environmental Education and the "Ah-Nei" site.

In 1975, grade school students from kindergarten through sixth grade began using the site. During a six-month period, nearly 8,000 school children from Yellowstone County attended field training instructed by approximately 350 BLM-trained teachers.

In addition to the organized school program, BLM offers an Environmental Summer Day Camp for 4th graders. Participants visit a variety of sites on National Resource Lands. The camp is staffed by college work study students who act as counselors.

WILDLIFE

THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT'S WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The Bureau of Land Management is charged with protecting, maintaining, and enhancing wildlife habitat on 474 million acres of National Resource Lands (NRL). By acreage, the BLM has the largest land management responsibility in the Nation.

Virtually all of the 474 million acres of NRL in 11 states support wildlife with varying potentials for habitat protection, maintenance, and enhancement. Included are over 374 million acres of big game habitat, 391 million acres of small game habitat, and 30 million 600 thousand acres of waterfowl nesting and wintering grounds (Table 1). The NRL in the eleven Western States also include nearly 5 million acres of lakes, 331,000 acres of reservoirs, and 260,000 miles of streams (Table 2).

Today, accomplishments for wildlife on the NRL are joint efforts involving the BLM, State Fish and Game, and other Federal agencies. Responsibilities have been formalized by a Memoranda of Understanding. The BLM is primarily responsible for the habitat, and the State agency is responsible for fish and wildlife populations.

In order to accomplish significant objectives for wildlife, the BLM's Wildlife Habitat Program is operated witin the Bureau's planning system. This system provides an objective and standardized process for making land-use decisions in advance of on-the-ground actions.

With guidance from the planning system, Activity Plans are developed. In the case of wildlife habitat, terrestrial and aquatic Habitat Management Plans (HMP's) are written to provide a firm basis for on-the-ground enhancement. This might involve fencing riparian habitat or an upland meadow to exclude livestock. HMP's are also developed to specify management goals, methods, and objectives for the many BLM Wildlife Habitat Areas such as the Centennial Basin in Dillon District and Prairie Pothole region of Malta and Miles City Districts.

The BLM Wildlife Program also provides input into the Activity Plans, environmental analysis records, and impact statements of other BLM programs, such as Range, Watershed,

Recreation, Minerals Management, and Lands and Realty. This significant investment of time and manpower has produced many benefits for wildlife. The broadening of the Bureau's Wildlife Staff to include additional fisheries expertise indicates that even greater opportunities for similar promotion of wildlife habitat protection on the NRL will exist in the future.

Goals

Long-range objectives of the BLM Wildlife Program include the following:

(a) To provide stabilization for unsatisfactory or declining habitats;

(b) To enhance and intensively manage wildlife habitats, especially those of threatened or endangered species;

(c) To increase wildlife input into other resource programs so that wildlife values are considered and provided for in program development and implementation; and,

(d) To sustain an overall wildlife habitat management program on all NRL that is responsive both to wildlife needs and public demands, including a progressive balancing of the Bureau's Wildlife Program as it relates to game versus nongame species.

Meeting both wildlife needs and public demands taxes the land manager's skills. The great challenge is twofold: (a) to manage renewable resources in a manner that ensures balanced use of the land to meet the Nation's food, fiber, and recreational needs of future generations, while (b) managing the extraction of nonrenewable resources in a manner that ensures the least harmful impact on the quality of the environment. The well-being of the NRL's wildlife, a renewable resource, depends on how well that challenge is met--in short, how adequately the BLM Wildlife Program is funded; how widely older legislation is interpreted; how efficiently and effectively recent Acts and Executive Orders are implemented.

New Mandates--An Opportunity to Achieve Program Balance

Program balance--be it within the Wildlife Program or between the various BLM Divisions--is a key philosophy within the Bureau as emphasized by Director Curt Berklund. He spoke of "Striking a Balance for Land Management" in Pittsburgh recently, noting that BLM has had a history of management without sufficient manpower and funds. However, we are optimistic about the possibilities for improved habitat management in light of new and pending legislation, and new responsibilities given to BLM by the Secretary of the Interior. Two mandates are of particular importance and timeliness today.

First, the cause of nongame wildlife has been bolstered in recent years through growing public concern for endangered species, culminating in the passage of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-205). Of the 48 endangered fish, reptiles, birds, and mammals that occur in the 11 Western States and Alaska (Fish and Wildlife Service 1974), six are found or are suspected of occurring on the NRL in Montana. In addition, the Smithsonian Institution (1975) has suggested that over 1,000 species of plants be listed as threatened or endangered in the 10 contiguous Western States where BLM has large holdings. When plants and threatened animals are finally listed, habitats of several hundred such species--from butterflies to cactuses--will require long-term monitoring, enhancement, and general management by BLM.

BLM has just completed an analysis of operating procedures and on-the-ground actions that might present conflicts with the intent of the Act. One spinoff from this analysis was the identification of several nonthreatened species that require strong consideration before land-use actions are taken by BLM. These species include the arctic grayling, ferruginous hawk, burrowing owl, prairie falcon, bighorn sheep, and others. The Bureau intends to do its part in managing habitat to keep these and other nongame species from declining in numbers so that listing as threatened or endangered becomes the only avenue for their protection.

As for currently endangered species, BLM has outlined three important steps to be taken to develop an effective program:

(a) Alignment with the nationwide coordination efforts of the FWS;

(b) Maintenance of a supportive role (technologically, financially, and with manpower) in State endangered species programs in cooperation with the Montana Department of Fish and Game, and;

(c) Development of an active, positive Bureau program both to implement Recovery Plans and to make listings of other species unnecessary.

The second new mandate for BLM's Wildlife Habitat Management Program is the Sikes Act (P.L. 93-452). This Act gives the Bureau responsibility to develop and implement (in cooperation with the States) conservation and rehabilitation programs for wildlife on those lands administered by BLM. In this context, the Sikes Act extension for wildlife has been called a "BLM Organic Act for Wildlife." The existing BLM and State planning systems will expedite on-the-ground implementation of the Sikes Act through Habitat Management Plans based on multiple-use recommendations and decisions developed by the planning system.

Proposed guidelines for implementation have been reviewed and commented upon by BLM State and Washington Office staffs and are presently being revised. These guidelines address such matters as (a) tie-in of conservation and rehabilitation programs with the existing State and BLM planning and program management systems, especially with the BLM's Wildlife Habitat Management Plans; (b) cooperative agreements and supplements to existing Memoranda of Understanding between the BLM and each State Game and Fish agency in the Western States; and (c) coordination with other BLM programs, the FWS, and the USFS.

Information Needs of the BLM Wildlife Habitat Management Program

Most types of information needed by BLM's Division of Wildlife have one major characteristic in common: they must be applicable to resource management and the accompanying decision-making process. For example, knowledge of both the beneficial and adverse effects of sagebrush control, seeding with mixtures as opposed to only crested wheatgrass, is of tremendous value to the Bureau. Too many of the basic research studies being done today simply cannot be put to work on the ground.

Some of the important nongame species-land management relationships that need to be explored by and for BLM in the coming years include the effects of livestock grazing on certain endangered species and riparian habitats.

One example of studies BLM has funded to gain information applicable to resource management is the Winnett, Montana, study of the ecological effects of chemical and mechanical sagebrush control.

The Winnett study was a ten-year research effort involving the Montana Fish and Game Department, local universities, and the BLM. Emphasis was placed on sage grouse, antelope, mule deer, small mammal, and nongame bird use of treated and control plots of sagebrush. The details of the nongame bird aspects of these studies are available elsewhere in the literature (Feist 1968, Best 1970, Best 1972). Dozens of miscellaneous reports, 19 journal publications, 12 theses and dissertations, and a movie have resulted from other aspects of this study.

Another critical information need of BLM is a system of standardized techniques for Bureauwide use to analyze the habitats of all categories of wildlife, including nongame species. These techniques must be economical in terms of manpower and funding, effective in providing sufficient data, yet flexible to allow widespread use in a variety of habitats. We envision the capability to make inter-site comparisons such as has been done in recent years in the International Biological Program, Grassland Biome Project.

Properly applied by the land manager, the concept of inter-site comparison could provide a means of rating NRL wildlife habitats as to faunal uniqueness, nonconsumptive value, and recreational value in an effort to balance these considerations with economic or agricultural values in the interest of multiple-use management. Thus to aid day-to-day management of the NRL, habitat analysis techniques should produce data which can accommodate set procedures for utilizing floral-faunal relationships in making decisions. This new system will be implemented in Montana in late FY 1976.

A more specific information need of BLM is knowledge of endangered species habitats on the NRL. The Bureau cannot protect a peregrine falcon eyrie it knows nothing about. And all responsible Federal agencies combined could not fund complete inventories of all endangered species. We need the assistance of State agencies and the public to avoid duplication of effort and to hasten the next step--habitat management <u>for</u> endangered species.

TABLE 1
ESTIMATED ACRES OF IMPORTANT GAME AND WATERFOWL HABITAT ON THE NRL, 1974

State	Big Game	Small Game	Waterfowl
Alaska	262,000,000	262,000,000	30,000,000
Arizona	7,898,000	11,442,000	2,500
California	5,187,000	10,442,000	1,314
Colorado	8,000,000	6,653,000	25,000
Idaho	9,333,600	11,440,600	140,600
Montana	7,300,000	5,350,000	171,500
Nevada	21,618,000	23,270,000	38,500
New Mexico	9,819,000	15,240,000	18,000
Oregon	10,770,000	12,579,000	83,800
Utah	17,575,000	18,926,000	37,000
Wyoming	15,013,000	14,021,000	90,000
TOTAL	374,513,600	391,455,600	30,608.214

TABLE 2
ESTIMATED MILES OR ACRES OF EXISTING FISHING STREAMS, LAKES, AND RESERVOIRS ON THE NRL, 1974

State	Acres of Lakes	Acres of Reservoirs	Miles of Stream
Alaska	4,700,000	(?)	240,000
Arizona	1,616	26,975	378
California	56,137	22,428	520
Colorado	8,199	13,822	1,498
Idaho	134,598	92,134	3,275
Montana	5,888	45,289	721
Nevada	23,976	18,305	1,066
New Mexico	630	298	42
Oregon	5,719	81,209	7,226
Utah	683	15,121	2,046
Wyoming	11,145	16,303	1,535
TOTAL	4,948,591	331,884	258,307

TABLE 3
BIG GAME POPULATION ON NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS
BY DISTRICT AND STATE FY 1975

	Malta	Miles City	Billings	Dillon	Lewis-town	Missoula	Montana State Totals	North Dakota	South Dakota
Antelope	5,306	9,500	800	2,200	5,500	120	23,426	300	2,200
Black Bear	10	--	20	100	15	350	495	--	--
White-tailed Deer	2,000	13,000	1,000	22,000	2,000	1,000	41,000	275	500
Mule Deer	3,000	36,000	8,000	22,000	7,000	12,000	88,000	480	1,100
Elk	109	--	125	1,600	250	1,500	3,584	--	--
Moose	--	--	--	60	--	50	110	--	--
Mountain Goat	65	--	--	10	10	50	135	--	--
Mountain Lion	--	--	5	5	--	10	20	--	--
Bighorn Sheep	161	50	75	50	18	50	404	--	--
Turkey	61	500	20	--	150	--	731	--	185

FOREST and RANGE FIRES

WILDFIRES ON MONTANA'S NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS

Guarding Montana's National Resource Lands against wildfires is a never ending job for the Bureau of Land Management. These efforts frequently become vital during the hotter fire months of June, July, and August. The Bureau's fire objective in Montana is to eliminate all man-caused fires, and to reduce wildfire damage to National Resource Lands to the fullest extent possible. All wildlife control measures are conducted in a manner to minimize fire operation damage to the environment. In trying to attain these goals, BLM hires approximately 80 temporary fire control personnel each summer. If needed, trained fire crews are available from the various Indian Reservations in Montana. Additional manpower, equipment, and supplies are available from the Boise Interagency Fire Center in Idaho. Modern firefighting techniques call for the use of aircraft in spotting and fighting fires. Specially-mixed chemical retardants, a type of fertilizer, are dropped on the outer fringes of fires to help bring them under control. These "bombers" working in coordination with heavy equipment and fire crews using hand tools, have proven invaluable particularly in rough terrain. Two contracted helicopters are on 24-hour call in Montana -- one based at Lewistown and the other at Zortman. Each of these helicopters can also drop retardant or water from a 100-gallon, mechanically controlled bucket, suspended from a cable. A fire-retardant bomber with 1,200-gallon capacity is also based at Lewistown. The majority of the BLM fires, in Montana, are lightning-caused. Man-caused fires normally account for 10-20% of the total fire occurrence.

Average Annual Fire Occurrence by District	
Malta	- 21
Miles City	- 22
Billings	- 6
Dillon	- 20
Lewistown	- 23
Missoula	- 16

CY 1975 Fire Occurrence	
Malta	- 11
Miles City	- 18
Billings	- 3
Dillon	- 8
Lewistown	- 7
Missoula	- 8

RANGE MANAGEMENT

RANGE MANAGEMENT

The BLM recognizes livestock grazing as an important and viable resource use on National Resource Lands (NRL) in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota. In 1974, 4,244 licensee's and lessee's grazed 709,560 cattle and 237,039 sheep seasonally on approximately 9 million acres administered by the BLM in the three-state area. The importance of public land grazing ranges from slight to significant. However, each tract of NRL whether small or large contributes toward meeting the yearling forage need of each ranch operation. Grass revenues generated from grazing fees for 1975 was approximately $1.6 million. The revenue is returned to the U.S. Treasury, to State/County coffers, and to the BLM range improvement fund. Livestock that graze NRLs in Montana for some portion of the year contribute approximately $100-143 million to the state's economy, and produce around 4 million pounds of red meat annually.

Livestock grazing on public land is extremely important at the local or county level where large acreages of NRL's exist. Receipts from the sale of livestock products represents new money created exclusively in the county. The true economic value is many times greater than livestock marketing and sales receipts since the new money is spent and respent several times in the community.

BLM's goal for the range program in Montana is to manage livestock in a manner which will improve the rangeland environment and provide stability to the local economy. BLM's major mechanism for reaching this goal is Allotment Management Plans (AMP's). In simple terms, an AMP provides a specific plan for management of livestock to meet certain range, watershed, wildlife and aesthetic objectives. An intregal part of the AMP is the grazing system, which involves the sequential rotation of livestock through various pastures of an allotment over a period of time, generally 2-5 years.

The grazing systems are designed to give important or key vegetation the opportunity to restore vigor, set seed, establish new seedlings, and lay down litter. Each AMP is developed in cooperation with the individual livestock operator, and coordinated with public and private entities. The program has achieved outstanding ecological and economic results. Significant ecological improvements are substantiated

by cooperative research efforts and administrative studies. Analysis of livestock user records show that livestock production and calf crops have increased since the initiation of the grazing system.

Since 1964, BLM in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota has initiated 244 AMP's on 3,056,597 acres. Approximately one-third of this total, or 1 million acres, involves private and state lands.

BLM's range program has been seriously impacted by a recent lawsuit brought against the Bureau by Natural Resource Defense Council (NRDC) challenging BLM's current policy for licensing of livestock grazing on National Resource Lands. The Federal District Court for the District of Columbia upheld the NRDC position that requires BLM to prepare and publicly circulate an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) which discusses in detail the environmental effects of livestock licensed to graze public land. The Court issued an order that BLM and NRDC work out a schedule for preparing EIS's. Subsequently an agreement was reached whereby BLM would prepare a total of 212 environmental statements on 150 million acres of grazing land under its jurisdiction. The statements are to be completed over a 13-yeard period ending July, 1988. Eight EIS's are scheduled to be completed in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The first EIS to be completed by October 1, 1978, in Montana involves the area surrounding Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Range referred to as the Missouri River/Musselshell Breaks EIS. Other EIS's and schedules for completed are: Mountain Foothills - Dillon District, September 30, 1979; C.M. Russell Wildlife Range, September 30, 1979; Prairie Pothole - North Central Montana and Northern North Dakota, September 30, 1981; and Sedimentary Plains - Southeastern Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota, 1983. The remaining EIS's are scheduled for completion during the remaining five years.

Before the EIS can be completed, Management Framework Plans (MFP's) in each EIS area must be reviewed and updated to insure adequate consideration for all viable resource uses and achieve a balanced mix of such uses. In addition, AMP's will be prepared on each allotment designated for intensive livestock grazing management. EIS work will involve a substantial effort by BLM, however, the Court ordered an agreement which allows BLM to continue authorizing grazing licenses and leases on an annual basis.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

District	Mech. Treat. Acres	Chem. Treat. Acres	Res. No.	Res. Cu.Yds.	Springs Number	Wells Number	Det. Res. No.	Det. Res. Cu.Yds.	Fences Miles	Cattle Guard Number	Water Catch No.	Supplemental Water Fac. 2/
MALTA	5,276	13,707	2,515	7,431,792	51	71	89	710,027	2,833	381	1	13
MILES CITY 1/	2,222	270	487	4,974,588	122	325	73	408,548	3,028	122	11	39
BILLINGS	209	51	78	245,500	24	79	6	173,246	368	40	5	49
DILLON	29,309	76,594	29	89,365	223	25	--	--	934	63	1	42
LEWISTOWN	1,020	6,484	541	1,808,951	52	72	11	237,863	1,050	87	5	38
MISSOULA	--	--	2	4,586	11	1	--	--	132	39	--	2
TOTAL	38,036	97,106	3,652	14,554,782	483	573	179	1,529,684	8,345	732	23	183

1/ Includes North and South Dakota.

2/ Includes Storage tanks, pipelines, troughs and other miscellaneous water related equipment.

LIVESTOCK GRAZING BY DISTRICT AND STATE

Unit	No. of Operators	Acreages Grazed	Cattle 1/		Sheep		Total Livestock 5/	
			No.	AUMs 2/	No.	AUMs 2/	No.	Aums 2/
MALTA DISTRICT								
Lease 3/	191	150,235	42,192	2/	4,780	2/	46,972	31,155
License & Permit 4/	602	2,958,365	73,834	470,809	7,338	5,228	81,410	477,810
Total	793	3,108,600	116,026	470,809	12,118	5,228	128,382	508,965
MILES CITY DISTRICT								
Lease 3/	221	187,688	55,930	2/	14,680	2/	70,610	37,000
License & Permit 4/	1,295	2,894,016	132,237	475,152	112,500	84,700	245,614	562,525
Total	1,516	3,081,704	243,359	475,152	127,180	84,700	316,224	599,525
BILLINGS DISTRICT								
Lease 3/	160	49,900	20,000	2/	3,000	2/	23,000	8,800
License & Permit 4/	132	285,365	18,242	30,471	2,800	2,441	21,097	33,111
Total	292	335,265	38,242	30,471	5,800	2,441	44,097	41,911
DILLON DISTRICT								
Lease 3/	245	618,329	100,000	2/	12,000	2/	112,100	76,700
License & Permit 4/	219	601,052	65,666	80,593	26,005	7,780	91,748	88,570
Total	464	1,219,381	165,666	80,593	38,005	7,780	203,848	165,270
LEWISTOWN DISTRICT								
Lease 3/	214	90,835	72,500	15,900	5,500	1,600	78,000	17,500
License & Permit 4/	388	978,217	48,537	155,330	14,836	9,060	63,413	164,624
Total	602	1,069,052	121,037	171,230	20,336	10,660	141,413	182,124
MISSOULA DISTRICT								
Lease 3/	136	184,000	6,830	2/	3,600	2/	10,490	12,611
License & Permit 4/	-	--	--	-	--	-	--	--
Total	136	184,000	6,830	-	3,600	-	10,490	12,611
MONTANA TOTALS	3,803	8,998,002	691,160	1,228,255	207,039	110,809	844,454	1,510,406
NORTH DAKOTA TOTALS	86	52,851	8,000	2/	5,000	2/	13,000	9,615
SOUTH DAKOTA TOTALS	355	258,675	10,400	2/	25,000	2/	35,400	70,819

FOOTNOTES:

1/ Some horse grazing use is included with cattle.

2/ Cattle and sheep animal unit months (AUMs) are not separated.

3/ These are lands leased to operators under Section 15, Taylor Grazing Act of 1934.

4/ These are lands licensed or permitted to be grazed under Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act.

5/ Includes Horses.

B.L.M. FOREST MANAGEMENT

BLM FOREST MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Trees, like grass and other plants, protect the soil of watersheds, and provide wildlife habitat. They are raw construction material for homes, schools, and churches. Their harvest, processing, and use provide salaries for many people.

Trees occupy nearly 900,000 acres, or roughly one acre in ten, of the National Resource Lands administered by BLM in Montana. More than three-fourths of these acres are commercial forest. Most of these forest lands are located in western, southwestern, and central Montana, and in southwestern South Dakota where Douglas fir or lodgepole pine are the common tree varieties. These and the thousands of acres of non-commercial timber lands scattered across most of the state provide important wildlife habitat and protect the soil from erosion.

Because BLM-administered timber lands are generally at lower altitudes, their harvest helps keep sawmills and logging crews working when the high country is blocked by snow. These forests are generally more accessible to small commercial operators, and supply fence posts and other materials for farm and ranch operations. Forest and woodland resources, whether looked at commercially, aesthetically, or in combination, are an important part of Montana's natural resources.

BLM's forest management program in Montana includes forest inventory and evaluation efforts. An intensive forest inventory program was recently completed. The data collected will provide the basis for a timber management program that is economically and silviculturally sound and able to meet present and anticipated demands for forest products from National Resource Lands.

Forest improvementand rehabilitation are two other important aspects of BLM's forest management program. The Bureau is extensively engaged in reforestation and stand improvement projects on commercial forest areas. Planting young seedlings in harvested areas and thinning overstocked stands insure a continuous forest canopy and improve existing stands. Emphasis is also being placed on insect and disease control projects in an effort to reduce the amount of valuable timber lost each year to forest pest and disease.

VEGETATIVE MATERIAL NEGOTIATED CASH SALE SUMMARY

($500 AND LESS)

DISTRICT	PRODUCT	MEASURE UNIT	NO. OF SALES	NO. OF UNITS	UNIT VALUE	TOTAL SALES PRICE
Malta	Fuelwood	Cords	8	44	$ .50	$ 22.00
	Corral Poles	Linear Ft.	5	6,940	13.95	96.80
	House Logs	Linear Ft.	2	2,200	25.00	55.00
	Post (Line)	Each	1	200	.03	6.00
	Post (Corner)	Each	1	13	.04	.52
	Corral Poles	Each	1	100	.05	5.00
	Christmas Tree	Each	1	10	1.00	10.00
TOTAL			19			$195.32
Miles City (S.D.R.A.)	Sawtimber	Board Ft.	4	128,000	$ 1.00	$128.00
	Pulpwood	Cords	18	921	.54	500.50
	Post (Line)	Each	4	3,300	.05	165.00
TOTAL			26			$793.50
Dillon	Sawtimber	Board Ft.	6	108,000	$ 4.78	$516.00
	Fuelwood	Cords	2	20	.50	10.00
	Corral Poles	Linear Ft.	32	294,150	3.14	923.03
	Small Poles	Linear Ft.	2	33,000	3.48	114.90
	Large Poles	Linear Ft.	1	18,000	5.00	90.00

DISTRICT	PRODUCT	MEASURE UNIT	NO. OF SALES	NO. OF UNITS	UNIT VALUE	TOTAL SALES PRICE
Dillon (Cont'd)	House Logs	Linear Ft.	1	10,000	$ 2.00	$ 20.00
	Post (Line)	Each	11	2,920	.05	148.00
	Corral Poles	Each	2	867	.13	116.05
	Christmas Tree	Each	2	72	1.50	108.00
TOTAL			59			$2,045.98
Lewistown	Sawtimber	Board Ft.	1	1,000	$ 10.00	$ 10.00
	Fuelwood	Cords	4	13	.50	6.50
	Corral Poles	Linear Ft.	1	1,600	6.25	10.00
	Post (Line)	Each	12	12,965	.04	505.50
	Post (Corner)	Each	5	995	.05	53.50
	Corral Poles	Each	1	250	.10	25.00
	Christmas Tree	Each	1	10	1.50	15.00
TOTAL			25			$ 625.50
Missoula	Sawtimber	Board Ft.	5	18,000	$ 16.94	$ 305.00
	Pulpwood	Cords	5	266	.50	133.00
	Fuelwood	Cords	1	2	.50	1.00
	Corral Poles	Linear Ft.	2	24,000	3.13	75.12
	House Logs	Linear Ft.	1	9,000	10.00	90.00
	Rail (Split)	Each	3	1,400	.05	70.00
	Post (Line)	Each	35	47,266	.04	1,737.98
	Christmas Tree	Each	4	130	1.00	130.00
TOTAL			56			$2,542.10
STATE TOTAL			168			$5,723.90

NO BID-TIMBER SALES
FY 75

DISTRICT	SOLD				NO-BID		
	NUMBER SALES	VOLUME MBF	APPRAISED VALUE	SELLING VALUE	NUMBER SALES	VOLUME MBF	APPRAISED VALUE
Miles City	2	14.0	$ 400.00	$ 400.00	--	--	--
Dillon	2	157.0	830.60	830.60	--	--	--
Missoula	9	4,881.0	46,037.20	242,675.59	1	189.0	$1,350.00
STATE TOTAL	13	5,052.0	$47,267.80	$243,906.19	1	189.0	$1,350.00
South Dakota (S.D.R.A.)	5	600.0	$ 772.00	$ 772.00			

TIMBER SALE VOLUME AND ACREAGE
FY 75

DISTRICT	ACRES CUT			NET VOLUME IN MBF		
	CLEAR	PARTIAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	CLEAR	PARTIAL
Miles City	--	--	--	14.0	--	7.0
Dillon	8	25	33	157.0	32.0	125.0
Missoula	32	930	962	4880.9	229.0	4651.9
STATE TOTAL	40	955	995	5051.9	261.0	4783.9

PRYOR MOUNTAIN WILD HORSE RANGE

PRYOR MOUNTAIN WILD HORSE RANGE

The Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range was created Sept. 9, 1968, by order of Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall. It is located on the Southeastern portion of Carbon County, Montana, and overlaps into Big Horn County, Wyoming.

In his order, Secretary Udall said the area will be primarily administered for the protection and management of wild horses, wildlife, watershed, recreation, and archeological and scenic values. He went on to say the wild horses within the area shall be managed by the Bureau of Land Management in a manner that is compatible with the purposes for which the Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area was established. The end result was the creation of a unique area in the United States. The Pryor Range is the only designated wild horse range in the country.

The original range of 33,000 acres has been expanded to include approximately 43,000 acres of land. The elevation ranges from 3,900 feet to 8,000 feet with deep, steep-walled canyons, isolated grassy plateaus and foothill slopes. Five to 20 inches of precipitation fall annually.

When the range was created the BLM formed a citizens advisory board to aid in reaching management decisions. That board, along with BLM experts, determined the original range capacity to be 85 horses. With the additional land, it is now up to 140 horses.

There are conflicting reports as to how long the horses have been in the Pryors. They range from "they have been there forever" to "about the 1900's." Many experts feel the horses could have arrived in the 1700's or early 1800's. The earliest recorded history is a picture of a 1910 horse roundup.

Man has always been the major controlling factor in the horse population level. Cowboys and commercial mustangers captured most of the horses until legislation and public concern began to play a role in the late 1950's. However, bands were left in the rugged remotecountry due to the difficulty in rounding them up. Such a location was the Pryor Mountains.

The desired Pryor Mountain wild horse population of 140 is maintained through an annual roundup. The horses are sharing habitat with other animals including mule deer. The range is a

wintering area for mule deer creating serious competition for food. Also, past experience has shown that horses will over-graze the range with serious consequences..

Excess horses are removed from the range during the annual roundup. At that time, a proper balance of young and old, male and female are removed. They are given to trustee holders selected by a citizens advisory board. No private person is given title to a wild horse nor is he allowed to use it in any commercial manner. The reduction program in 1975 resulted in 22 head being placed with applicants selected by the citizens board.

The horses use all of the range throughout the year. Distribution is dictated at any given time by water, forage and weather conditions. The horses have seasonal home ranges but do not establish territories. The home ranges are dependent upon available forage.

A 1975 Federal Court decision in New Mexico overturning the 1971 Free Roaming Wild Horse and Burro Act will have no immediate effect on the management of the Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range. A stay of execution of the order was granted pending appeal of the decision. The range will continue to be managed in accordance with the Secretarial Order of 1968 and the 1971 legislation.

ADVISORY BOARDS

BLM'S ADVISORY BOARD SYSTEM: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

New Federal agencies have a longer and richer history of citizen participation through an advisory board system than does the Bureau of Land Management. Like its predecessor agency, the Grazing Service, BLM uses advisory boards extensively. And, despite evidence over the years that some boards tended to be rubber stamps and others exerted undue influence, they have played a key role in management of the public lands.

The first effort at citizen involvement began in 1934 with passage of the Taylor Grazing Act. Faced with the enormous task of bringing 80 million acres under grazing control (later expanded to 142 million acres) and lacking even a map with which to get started, Grazing Service Director F.R. Carpenter turned to the Western ranchers for help. "The only people who knew where the remaining public lands were and what they were," Carpenter noted, "were the stockmen who used them, and they had firsthand and accurate knowledge.

Within days after passage of the Taylor Grazing Act, Grazing Service representatives began holding public meetings in the Western states. Committees of stockmen were formed to help set administrative (grazing district) boundaries. By the end of the first year, 32 districts had been organized and the task of issuing grazing permits began.

The permit holders in turn elected representatives to work with the Grazing Service through advisory boards. Within two years, 532 advisors had been elected to 54 grazing district boards.

By 1974, BLM was employing 805 advisors in a system of 70 district, state, and national advisory boards. It was also providing administrative support for the nine-member National Advisory Board for Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros. To trace the evolution of these boards is to trace the changing character of the Bureau's role as a public land steward. As uses of and interest in the land changed, so too did the boards.

Grazing District Boards

Several predecessor bills that ultimately led to passage of the Taylor Grazing Act called for advisory boards. The Act itself, however, dealt with them only indirectly. Section 9 of the act directed the Secretary of the Interior to provide rules and regulations "for cooperation with local associations of stockmen, state land officials, and official state agencies engaged in conservation or propagation of wildlife...." When district boards were created in 1935, however, membership was limited to stockmen. Since stabilization of Federal range use was the overriding concern, this seemed only natural.

Almost certainly, the lack of wholesale opposition to early Taylor grazing administration must be attributed to the successful employment of local stockmen advisors. With only a handful of employees and millions of acres to bring under control, the Grazing Service had to have the cooperation and support of the range users. Through grazing district advisory boards, the support was effectively enlisted and the Taylor Act enforced.

Later, to ensure continuation of these boards, public land stockmen were able to gain statutory recognition through a 1939 amendment to the Taylor Act. This amendment called for boards of five to 12 livestock representatives, chosen through election. Additionally, one wildlife representative was to be appointed to each.

National Advisory Board Council

In 1936, grazing district advisors began meeting annually with representatives of the Department of Interior Grazing Service. Out of these meetings grew the National Advisory Board Council, organized as a private group on July 20, 1940, by 18 grazing district advisors.

On August 31, 1949, the Council was officially established through amendment of the Department's grazing regulations (the Federal Range Code). Membership was limited to 30 and composition was broadened to include 10 wildlife representatives. All members were to be elected--one for cattle and horses, one for sheep and goats, and one for wildlife--from

each of the 10 State Advisory Boards. In 1961, its membership was raised to 42 and composition was again broadened. The additional members were to be appointed by the Secretary of Interior to represent such interests as conservation, county government, forestry, mining, oil and gas, public information, and urban and suburban development.

In January of 1974, the Council was once again restructured in line with recommendations developed by the Council. Membership was cut to 36. Livestock representation was reduced from 20 to 10; wildlife from 10 to six. Three outdoor recreation representatives were added along with one each for forestry, environmental quality, mining, county government, leasable minerals, public utilities, and state government.

State Advisory Boards

Just as the National Advisory Board Council functioned unofficially for several years, so too did BLM state advisory boards. State advisory boards were also formally created by the August 31, 1949, amendment to the Range Code. Under its terms, board membership consisted of two elected livestock representatives from each grazing district within the state, and one at-large wildlife member chosen from among the state's district wildlife representatives. Board size varied according to the number of grazing districts.

On December 7, 1961, the Range Code was once again amended to change the composition of state boards. Bureau State Directors were authorized to appoint not more than seven additional members to represent interests such as forestry, minerals, soil conservation, and outdoor recreation. The number of livestock and wildlife members remained unchanged. Addition to these new interests substantially broadened the scope of state board activities.

The Federal Advisory Committee Act

Toward the end of the 1960's, the entire advisory board system was coming under increasing Congressional scrutiny. The result of this scrutiny was the passage of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92-46 in 1972. Under provisions of this act the Executive Branch of Government was directed to make more effective use of its

advisory boards. Guidelines were established on how boards were to be created, operated, and terminated.

Of all the provisions of the Act, however, Section 14 had the most profound impact. Under its provisions, Federal advisory groups were terminated as of January 5, 1975. This part of the Act, along with its requirements for balanced membership and tightened management, impelled BLM to look for better ways to employ its advisors.

Late in 1973, BLM began a systematic study of its advisory board system. It was soon found that many of the problems which aroused Congressional concern and led to passage of the new law were not present in Bureau board operations. Only moderate retailoring of their composition and development of more definitive management guidelines would be necessary.

As a result of the Advisory Committee Act and subsequent additional regulations, the advisory board system was continued at National, State, and District levels with several major changes. State multiple-use boards, for example, are limited to 12 members. State Directors were given latitude to form boards on an individual basis to best reflect principal programs in that state. District grazing boards were replaced by multiple-use boards of up to 10 members each. As in the case of State boards, composition will be fashioned on an individual basis.

The Future

After 40 years, advisory boards have become an integral part of the Bureau of Land Management. Continuing changes in makeup and functions are inevitable. Just as the Bureau's responsibilities change in response to shifting national priorities and programs, so too will the role and composition of the boards. The requirement of the Federal Advisory Committee Act for biennial rechartering provides a means for periodic restructuring to reflect the dynamics of change.

BLM advisory boards, with broad multiple-use membership and sound management, can and will become an increasingly important vehicle for citizen involvement in plans and programs for the National Resource Lands.

MONTANA BLM STATE ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION	REPRESENTING
Mrs. Carolyn W. Alderson	Birney, Montana	Rancher	General Public-Reg. Envir. Concerns
Vern W. Butler	Pierre, South Dakota	Eng./Sec., Dept. of Natural Resource Devel.	State Government-South Dakota
Dr. Wilson F. Clark	Billings, Montana	Professor, Science and Math, Eastern Montana College	Public Information
Gene Etchart	Glasgow, Montana	Rancher-Manager	Livestock Operations
Vernon Fahy	Bismarck, North Dakota	State Engineer, ND State Water Commission	State Government-North Dakota
Gareth C. Moon	Missoula, Montana	Admin. Div., Div. of Forestry Dept. of National Resources & Conservation	Forestry-Soils-Watershed
Dr. Gene F. Payne	Bozeman, Montana	Professor of Range Sciences Montana State University	Livestock Range Resource
Dr. Norman D. Schoenthal	Billings, Montana	Professor of Biology Eastern Montana College	Outdoor Recreation
Warren P. Schmechel	Butte, Montana	Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr., Western Energy Co.; Vice Pres., Montana Power Company	Energy Minerals
Ted Schwinden	Helena, Montana	Commissioner of State Lands	State Government-Montana

MONTANA BLM STATE ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION	REPRESENTING
Eldon H. Smith	Bozeman, Montana	Extension Wildlife Specialist Montana State University	Wildlife
Koehler S. Stout	Butte, Montana	Professor and Chairman, Eng. Div., Montana College of Mineral Science & Tech.	Nonenergy Minerals

MONTANA STATE MULTIPLE-USE ADVISORY BOARD

Seated left to right: Edwin Zaidlicz, Montana State Director; Paul Schmechel, Ted Schwinden, Gene Etchart, Eldon Smith

Standing left to right: Dr. Gene Payne, Carolyn Alderson, Koehler Stout, Gareth Moon, Tim Monroe, BLM Assistant Director for Legislation and Planning.

Not Present: Vernon Fahy, Vern W. Butler, Dr. Wilson F. Clark, and Dr. Norman Schoenthal.

APPENDIX

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Acquired Lands: Lands in Federal ownership which have been obtained by the Government through purchase, condemnation or gift, or by exchange for purchase, condemned or donated lands, or for timber on such lands.

Allocation of Receipts: Determination of money paid, or to be paid, to other funds, counties or states out of receipts collected during the fiscal year reported, as required and/or specified by law.

Allowable Cut: The volume of timber that may be harvested annually from a well-managed and regulated forest property.

Animal Unit: A standardized unit of measurement for range livestock which is equivalent to one cow or one horse or five goats, all over 6 months of age.

Animal Unit Month: A standardized unit of measurement of the amount of forage necessary for the complete sustenance of one animal unit for a period of one month; also a unit of measurement of grazing privileges which represents the privilege of grazing one animal unit for a period of one month.

Archeological and Historical Site: Site which contains objects of antiquity or cultural values relating to history, that warrant special protection.

Bonus: The cash consideration paid to the United States by the successful bidder for a mineral lease, such payment being made in addition to the rent and royalty obligations specified in the lease.

Cadastral Survey: A survey relating to land boundaries and subdivisions made to create units suitable for management or to define the limits of title. The distinguishing features of the cadastral surveys are the establishment of monuments on the ground to define the boundaries of the lands, and their identification in the records by field notes and plats.

Commercial Forest Land: Lands growing stands of forest trees which possess present or potential marketable value.

Competitive Lease: A lease issued by the United States where there are known minerals, or inference of probable mineralization can be drawn from knowledge of the geology of the land. The lands are offered for lease by competitive bidding after publication of the offer of the lands for leasing. The lease issues to the high bidder, who is determined at a sale by public auction.

Cord: A standard unit of measurement of round or split wood filling a stack 4x4x8 feet and occupying approximately 128 cubic feet, commonly used in measuring fuel or pulpwood.

Entry: An application to acquire title to public lands.

Exchange: A transaction whereby the Federal Government receives land in exchange for other land and/or timber.

Federal Lands: All classes of land owned by the Federal Government.

Grazing District: An administrative subdivision of the range-lands under jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, established by the Taylor Grazing Act.

Grazing Lease: An authorization which permits the grazing of livestock on public lands outside grazing districts during a specified period of time (Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act.)

Inland Water Area: Includes permanent inland water surface, such as lakes, ponds, and reservoirs having 40 acres or more of area; streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals 1/8 or a statute mile or more in width; deeply indented bays and sounds, and other coastal waters behind or sheltered by head-lands, or islands separated by less than 1 nautical mile of water, and islands having less than 40 acres of area.

Isolated Tracts: A parcel of vacant public lands, not exceeding 1,520 acres, which is surrounded by private lands.

Land Area: Includes dry land temporarily or partially covered by water, such as marsh land, swamps and river flood plains; streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals less than 1/8 of a statute mile in width; and lakes, reservoirs, and ponds having less than 40 acres of water-surface area.

Lease: A contract by which interests are created or transferred to another for a specified period in consideration of rent or some other compensation.

Location: The perfecting of a right to possession of a mining claim for mining purposes. This includes the staking of the claim, sinking a discovery shaft, discovery of a valuable mineral, posting a notice of location, and recording the claim.

MBM or MBF or M Bd. Ft.: Thousand board feet. The board foot is a unit of lumber measurement 1 foot long, 1 foot wide, and 1 inch thick, or its equivalent. It is the standard unit of measurement in the logging and lumber industry by which standing timber is measured and sold, and manufactured lumber is merchandized.

Mineral Classification: The classification of lands as mineral lands which are lands known to contain valuable minerals.

Mineral Permit: A permit which authorizes prospecting for certain leasable minerals on public land described in the permit.

Mineral Reservation: A restriction on federally-owned minerals, or of public lands which contain minerals.

Noncompetitive Leasing: Leases are issued to qualified applicants for lands not specifically known or presumed to contain mineral or petroleum deposits in quantity.

Original Survey: A cadastral survey which creates land boundaries and establishes them for the first time.

Patent: A Government deed. A document that conveys legal title of public lands to the party to whom the patent is issued.

Producing Capacity: The amount of wood fiber which forest land is capable of growing.

Public Land or National Resource Lands: Original public domain lands which have never left Federal ownership; also lands in Federal ownership which were obtained by the Government in exchange for public lands or for timber on public lands.

Receipts: All money received and credited to the proper account as required by law. Does not include collections held by the U.S. Treasury pending further determination of disposition by the Bureau of Land Management.

Reclamation Homestead Entry: An entry initiated under the Act of June 17, 1902, which provides for the issuance of patents to entrymen who settle upon and improve agricultural public lands, not exceeding 160 acres in size, within reclamation projects.

Recreation Site: A tract of public land, generally less than 500 acres, on which concentrated recreation use is the primary value. A recreation site may be administed by the Bureau of Land Management or by BLM and another agency; or it may be suitable for lease or sale to State or local government or nonprofit organizations.

Recreation Visit: A visit to lands and waters under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management for the purpose of engaging in any activities except those which are part of or incidental to the pursuit of a gainful occupation, whether for a few minutes or for a full 24-hour day.

Recreational Entry: A cash entry for public lands by a State, county, municipality, or other local governmental agency, or by a nonprofit organization, which are to be used for recreational purposes.

Rental: The amount paid periodically (usually annually) by the holder of a lease in payment for the right to use the land or resources.

Reservation: A withdrawal, usually of a permanent nature; also, any Federal lands which have been dedicated to a specific public purpose.

Reserved Land: Federal lands which are dedicated or set aside for a specific public purpose or program, and which are, therefore, generally not subject to the operation of all the public land laws.

Sawtimber: Trees that will yield logs suitable in size and quality for the production of lumber.

Small Tract: A parcel of public land of 5 acres or less which has been found valuable for sale or lease as a home, recreation, business, or community site under the act of June 1, 1938.

Special Land Use Permit (SLUP): A permit which authorizes the use of public lands for purposes not specifically authorized by law.

Sustained Yield: Management of the forest to assure continuous production with the aim of achieving, at the earliest possible time, an approximate balance between growth and harvest, either by annual or somewhat longer periods.

Vacant Public Land: Public land or public domain land which is not reserved, appropriated, or set aside for a specific or designated purpose.

Withdrawal: An action which restricts the disposition of public lands and which holds them for specific public purposes.

Woodland: Forest lands usually supporting widely scattered trees or marginal saleability, and generally more valuable for watershed or wildlife protection purposes than for the production of timber for commercial purposes.

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